The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

King William's Dispatch on the Operations at Orleans.

Reports of the French Generals on the Sorties from Paris.

Fifteen to Twenty Thousand Germans Hors de Combat.

Communication with the Interior of France Cut.

Montevideo Besieged by the Revolutionary Forces.

Shocking Murders by Indians in California.

The Strike Among the Pennsylvania Coal Miners.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

King William's Dispatch on the Orleans Operations—War Material Taken at Amiens—Official Reports of the Sortie of Gen. Ducrot—The Germans Weakened by Their Losses—Communication With the Interior of France Cut.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Queen AUGUSTA has received the following dispatch from the King:

VERSAILLES, Sunday—Midnight.—After two days' battle, in which the army of the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG was mainly engaged, MANSTEIN'S corps captured St. Jean, a railway station and suburb of Orleans. Thirty guns and 1,000 prisoners were taken. The Prussian loss was moderate. WRANGEL'S division suffered most. The Prussians found nine cannon and much ammunition on the field before Amiens. (Signed,) WILHELM.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF DUCROT'S SORTIE.

TOURS, Dec. 5.—The Government have received by balloon, from Paris, official reports to the 4th of the progress and results of the movement made by Gen. DUCROT against the Prussian lines of investment. They state that Thursday was passed in burying the dead and succoring the wounded. On Friday morning the Prussians attacked with great impetuosity the French at Champigny and in front of Villiers. After seven hours' fighting, the enemy failed to carry the positions of the French, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Their losses were from 15,000 to 20,000. On Saturday the French recrossed the Marne, and took up positions. The enemy made no attempt to resist them. Gen. DUCROT greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Friday. Among the killed is Gen. LACHARARUE, (LACHARIERE?) and Gen. RENAULT was badly wounded.

GERMANS WEAKENED BY LOSSES.

Gen. SONNITZ, in his report, says the troops who attacked the French were Wurtembergers and Saxons. Their numbers exceeded 100,000. Their losses must have been extraordinary, for the next day they were so weakened that they suffered the French to cross the river unopposed. The successes of the French troops created the wildest enthusiasm in Paris.

COMMUNICATION SEVERED.

HAVRE, Dec. 5—6 P. M.—All communication with the interior of France is severed.

Rifled Cannon for the Army of the Loire Eugenie at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—It is reported that 300 rifled cannon are on the way from the United States to France; and at last accounts from Tours the Government wts anxiously awaiting their arrival to complete the equipment of the Army of the Loire.

LONDON, Dec. 5—Evening.—The Empress EUGENIE visited the Queen at Windsor Castle today.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Venezuela—Guzman Reported to be Triumphant.

CARACAS, Nov. 25, via HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Gen. VENANCIO, of the party of GUZMAN, has captured Coro, after seven days' fighting. Gen. PULGAR'S army is marching on Maracaibo. The Revolutionary fleet is anchored off Puerto Cabello without coal, and some of them are partly disabled. The triumph of GUZMAN is now considered an accomplished fact. The steamer *Virgin* is still at Puerto Cabello. It is rumored she placed herself at the disposal of the Venezuelan Government, and in that case would hoist the Venezuelan flag. The Venezuelan war vessel *Oriente* has gone to St. Thomas for repairs.

The Blanco Revolt in Uruguay Almost Successful—Defeat of the Government Troops—Siege of Montevideo by the Rebels.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 6.—The Gaucho leader, APARICIO, having outgeneraled both SUAREZ and CARABELLO, defeating them in detail at Casavalle and Corrolito—having at the latter place compelled CARABELLO to treat for a capitulation after agreeing to an armistice—the Blanco forces retired a mile. The Colorado Chief, forfeiting his word of honor, stole away under cover of the darkness to Paysander, a city bordering on the Uruguay River, losing in the *sauve qui peut* all his train artillery, and by demoralization one-half of the remaining force. SUAREZ pushed forward with all his available force, 2,500 men of all arms, to the support of Paysander, and APARICIO, with his colleagues, manœuvred so adroitly that the Colorado leaders were left unmolested. The Blanco army, numbering 7,000 men of all arms, then marched 200 miles and made their appearance at the town of La Union, three miles from this city, very unexpectedly, on the 24th ult., to lay siege to the capital, left by their combinations isolated and unsupported by the Colorado armies outside. BATTLE is not dismayed by these reverses. On the contrary, the Government is displaying great energy. Col. ORFILA, from Peru, has been intrusted with the easy task of fortifying the approaches to the city, which work has been satisfactorily done. This city is now defended by 3,500 men, who are armed with needle-guns, Spencer and Remington rifles. A constant picket firing is kept up on both sides, and quite a number are killed and wounded daily. Desertions occur to an alarming extent in the Colorado army defending the city. On the 2d inst. forty-two men and two officers deserted and joined the Blanco army. The besieging army is very deficient of infantry, the greater part of the force being composed of cavalry. Every man is clad after his own fashion, and all are poorly armed, many carrying spears. But one opinion prevails among the officers, which is that the capital will surrender in a few days. The Secretary of War, ORDOÑEZ, left on the 3d for Paysander, to hasten the organization of the demoralized forces of CARABELLO, and endeavor to effect a junction with the forces of SUAREZ, and come to the relief of this city. The loan of $2,500,000, contracted with the house of LAMEZ & Co., of Buenos Ayres, by the Battle administration, is likely to prove a failure. The Blanco party have protested against it, and notified the bankers that in the event of their coming into power, they will not recognize the loan. The effects of the siege are being felt in the enhanced prices of all articles of daily consumption. Meat, which sold for six cents a pound last month, now sells for $1 50; milk, formerly costing four cents, is now worth fifty cents a quart.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The American ship *Orion*, from the Chinca Islands for New-York, experienced a heavy gale off Cape Horn. She shipped a heavy sea, which washed from the deck the first mate and two seamen, and badly wounded four of the crew. The Captain was killed instantly. The *Orion* put into this harbor for repairs on the 2d inst., and will proceed on her voyage as soon as they are completed. The French ships *Burdigala*, for San Francisco, and the *Nutonina*, for Valparaiso, put back from the Cape in distress. There are reports from the Falkland Islands that four ships have gone into Port Stanley in distress.

PERSONALS.

Col. POWELL, of Tennessee, late United States Consul at Port Stanley, arrived here on the 2d instant, on his way to Washington.

Affairs in Paraguay—Gradual Restoration of Order—The New Constitution—Excitement Caused by a Religious Freedom Clause.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Oct. 26.—Minister PARANKOS has just arrived to conclude the long-pending treaty of peace, which, besides the vexed question of boundaries between the Allies and Paraguay, will present other difficulties, such as the refusal of the Argentine Government to fix the boundaries at Asuncion. The whole Press of the country agrees that that part of the arrangement should be adjusted at Buenos Ayres. Since the fearful riot Asuncion has been quiet. The Provisional Government, aided by the Chamber of Deputies, is hastening the framing of a new national charter and the election of a new Government for those people. The Assembly, passed, after considerable debate, a bill granting religious freedom, but it has excited hostility throughout the country, and the women of Paraguay have been chosen to petition for the repeal of the law; hence lively times are anticipated. The country, however, is fast settling into order and comparative prosperity. FORTUNATO FLORES, who was the instigator of the late riot, has gone to Europe.

WEST INDIES.

The Cable Expedition—Baez's Rule in San Domingo—A Financial Decree—Quiet in Hayti—Abundant Crops in Porto Rico.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 1.—Sir CHAS. BRIGHT'S cable expedition has arrived via Havana. They will lay a cable from here to Porto Rico, and thence to Jamaica.

SAN DOMINGO.

SAN DOMINGO, Nov. 25.—The Haytians report the Province of Cibao in arms against BAEZ. It is rumored that the pretended defeat of CABRAL was, on the contrary, a victory. BAEZ left the capital on the 17th for the southern portion of the Republic. BAEZ issued a decree ordering that the State warrants shall pass for their face value. Should they suffer a discount, they would be taken at the Treasury only for the price at which they will have been discounted. This measure produced discontent among merchants who were speculating on the warrants. The people are awaiting President GRANT'S Message; the conservative and wealthy classes hope the United States will not abandon the annexation scheme.

HAYTI.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 25, via HAVANA.—The Republic is quiet. Some agitation prevails in relation to the proposed withdrawal of the paper currency and the restoration of specie. Foreign merchants object, as the withdrawal of the paper money will check speculation. The Government maintains the coin rules. CARENAN has gone to Jamaica.

PUERTO RICO.

SAN JUAN via HAVANA, Dec. 1.—The crops promise to be abundant. Col. STEWART, of Louisiana, has introduced a new machinery for manufacturing sugar. The new system will probably be adopted through the whole island.

CANADA.

An American Fishing Schooner Condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court in Halifax, N. S.—Newspaper Comment on the President's Message in Toronto.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 6.—The American fishing schooner *Wampthuck*, which was seized on the 27th of June last for violating the treaty of 1818 and the Fishing laws, and which was referred to the Vice-Admiralty Court here, was forfeited today, together with her stores and cargo.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 6.—The papers, this morning, commenting on the President's Message, say, in reference to the enforcement of Canadian rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, that "the President does not found his objections against the action of our Government upon the seizure of vessels actually engaged in fishing within the forbidden boundaries, but on seizures and examinations of vessels suspected of design to violate the regulations of the Canadian Government. He states that while the Canadian act permits of such seizures and examinations, the law has not yet been put in force, and he is resolved to postpone action until an actual offense has been given. Whether such seizures and examinations form a necessary part of the police duty of our navy, is a question for the Government to consider. We need hardly say, however, that if these proceedings are necessary to the driving out of the intruders upon our waters, the law ought to be enforced, whatever objection may be made by the American Government. The threats of retaliation which the President holds out that Canadian vessels will be refused admission into American ports, and that the bonded system, as it is called, under which Canadian merchandise passes through the United States is to be suspended, will not have the slightest effect in preventing the assertion of the just rights of Canada in the waters of the Gulf. The number of Canadian vessels entering American ports is quite insignificant. The stoppage of the bonding system might cause some inconvenience to individuals in Canada, but it would enormously benefit other parties, and the chief injury would fall upon American transportation lines. President GRANT may try these measures of coercion whenever he likes. He will not cause the people of Canada to abate their claims one jot or tittle. The President asserts the right of the United States to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. It is hardly worth while to dispute this claim. Whatever rights the American people may possess to the navigation of the river, they certainly have none to the canals along its banks. Whenever a request has been made to permit the passage of an American vessel down the river it has always been granted, and the President can hardly allege therefore that the eight States on the lakes of which he makes so much, have been seriously injured by a denial of his claim. It is in coming up the river, we beg to inform His Excellency, that the trouble arises. Perhaps he has never made the trip from Kingston to Montreal. We assure him that without the use of our canals the Americans would obtain wonderfully little advantage from the free navigation of the St. Lawrence."

Suspension of a Clothing House in Chicago—Liquor Seizures.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6.—The clothing house of PHILLIP WADSWORTH & Co., has suspended. Their liabilities are $500,000, and their assets good, bad and indifferent about the same amount....The liquor house of J. KIRCHHOF BROS. & Co., was seized this morning by the Government. The house suspended yesterday.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Affairs in Arizona—Indian Depredations—Municipal Affairs in San Francisco—Breaking up of a "Ring"—Bail in a Fatal Shooting Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Advices to the 20th of November from Prescott, Arizona, have been received. The military wagon road from Prescott to New-Mexico has been completed. Many Texan families had arrived via the thirty-fifth parallel route at Prescott. It is reported that a large band of Apaches, fully armed, had attacked the settlement of Walnut Grove, on the Hassyampa River, and run off 1,100 cattle. Rains were falling throughout the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The Ring in the Board of Supervisors, which for years has controlled the city Government, was completely broken in the organization of the new Board last night. The Tax-payers and Independents now control all the leading committees....BROKOWER, the gambler, who killed "White-headed Bob" on the street last week, was admitted to bail in the sum of $20,000 today.

Shocking Murder in Portersville, Cal.—A Mother and Two Children Killed by Indians—Apprehended Extermination of the Band—Another Great Land Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Last evening Mrs. JESSE BARSELL and her two little children were murdered in the most shocking manner at their residence at Portersville, near Visalia. Two Indians, who are supposed to have committed the murder, have been arrested and will be tried to-morrow. They belong to a peaceable tribe, but it is feared that the citizens, in their excitement, will kill the entire band....The Deharo land case, involving the title to a large part of Potreromueno, San Francisco, is on trial. Over 1,000 defendants and twenty-seven lawyers appear in the case.

THE COAL MINERS.

A Strike in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western District—Opposition to a Reduction of Forty-five Cents per Car—Report from Pottsville.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 6.—The miners in the districts operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company today resolved, by a vote of over 1,000 to 400, to suspend work. The Company reduced the wages of miners forty-five cents a car, and upon this reduction the suspension is based. All the men employed at the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's mines, and the Pennsylvania Company's works are also out, but apparently not upon any definite action taken by them, as in the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's men. The latter Company claims to have only 100,000 tons of coal in the yards at different points East and West, but the quantity is probably many times greater. Scranton and other mining regions remain perfectly quiet, and no disturbances of any kind are apprehended. The supply of coal in stock by the three great Companies is probably sufficient to meet all the demands of the market for some months, and, although business here will be considerably affected, as is always the case at times of suspension, the miners themselves will suffer most if the suspension is extended. The strike has been very deliberate, and is apparently a determined one on both sides. There are a number of sensation reporters here who are sending exaggerated stories and untruthful accounts of affairs here to the papers. No reliance should be placed upon such accounts, as they are mostly fabrications, and written by men who know literally nothing of the state of affairs except what they learn on the street.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 6.—There is no strike among the miners in Schuylkill County, as reported today. On the contrary, they are not only willing, but anxious, to have employment, which, just now, is very difficult to obtain, owing to the depressed condition of trade. The only stoppages known are those of collieries having no orders for coal.

THE SOUTH.

Convention of Tobacco Manufacturers in Richmond—Adjournment Sine Die—The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—The Tobacco manufacturers' Convention met here today. The four resolutions adopted at a former convention were confirmed. The fifth resolution in relation to inserting the manufacturers' name on the caution label was adopted. A resolution relative to the payment of the services of inspectors and store-keepers by the Government was adopted. The following substitute was adopted for the former resolution of the Executive Committee:

Resolved, That manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars having paid the internal revenue taxes ought, including leaf tobacco, to be treated as general merchandise, and not to be subject to a tax on sales.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

The Legislature meets to-morrow.

Reported Safety of the Crew of the Missing Steamer Mariposa.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—The agents of the Cromwell steam-ship line announce that the steamer *General Meade* was spoken off Key West Dec. 2 by the pilot-boat *Invincible*, which reported that the crew of the *Mariposa* had been picked up.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 6.—The Democratic municipal ticket was elected by over 1,000 majority. The weather is fine.

THE WEST.

The Louisville Canal—Congressional Aid Invoked—Cincinnati Tobacco Association—Two Prisoners Shot and Killed in Utah While Endeavoring to Escape.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution appointing a Committee of the Common Council and Board of Trade to visit Washington to procure the early appropriation of the amount asked by Gen. WEITZEL for the completion of the Louisville Canal. Also, to induce Congress to assume its indebtedness and abolish the tolls. Other towns and cities on the Ohio are invited to cooperate....T. R. SPENCE was elected President of the Cincinnati Tobacco Association, yesterday.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 6.—The following dispatch has been received from Nephi, Utah, dated Dec. 6: Two men named RICHARD SOPHER and ANTOINE VARLARDIE, were arrested, charged with outraging their step-daughters, whose ages were ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen years. The prisoners made full confessions of their guilt. While on the way to prison, under guard, they gave a yell, sprang out of the wagon, and ran away. The guard pursued and called on them to stop. The prisoners paid no attention, and the guard fired, wounding both. The prisoners died shortly afterward.

Railroad Matters in Ohio—The Gas Building Disaster in Cincinnati—Red-Stocking Averages.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 6.—It is believed here by many that the project for building a railroad from this city to Springfield has entirely failed, and that the road in the interest of the New-York Central, from this city to Dayton, will be constructed, instead of the other route....The verdict of the Coroner's jury, today, in the case of the victims of the gas-building disaster, ascribes the deaths to the action of the wind. No blame is attached to any one. Today the directors of the Gas Company voted $2,000 to the families of the dead....The averages of the Red Stocking Base-ball Club the past season, have been prepared. The games won were sixty-eight; lost, six. GEORGE WRIGHT leads in the score of averages.

THE EAST.

The Westport, Conn., Murder—Arrest of a Colored Boy, who Confesses the Crime—A $50,000 Fire in Concord, N. H.—Murderers on Trial in Boston.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 6.—An investigation of the murder of BENJAMIN HOWARD, of Westport, an old man seventy years of age, has led to the arrest of CHARLES H. CLUFF, a colored boy, fifteen years of age. CLUFF confesses the murder, and implicates JOHN PETTIS, a boy about his own age, in the crime. Officers are on the track of PETTIS. After murdering the old man, the boys robbed the body of about $60. Robbery was their object.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 6.—This morning, the building owned by WM. & G. WALKER, and used as a flour and grain store and store-house, was burned, with its contents. The property was insured for $12,600. Among the sufferers are G. F. COLTON & Co., flour and grain dealers; J. H. PEARSON & Co., commission merchants; N. S. BATCHELDER, flour and dried apples; L. D. BROWN, shorts; G. WALKER, agricultural implements; and the Buckeye Mowing Machine Company. The total loss is about $5,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The trial of JOSEPH MANUEL, who is indicted for the murder of JOHN LEWIS, a seaman on board the American ship *Abby Bradford*, in June last, was commenced today in the United States Circuit Court....In the Supreme Judicial Court, VINCENT BONIRIO and GUISEPPE GEGLIO are on trial for the killing of LUISI GHERALDINI, in Boston, in July last.

The "Baby Farming" Case in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 6.—Dr. H. G. MCINTIRE, physician, involved in the "baby farming" case, was arrested this afternoon and brought before Justice DANA, on the charge of manslaughter. He pleaded "not guilty," and gave bail in $5,000 to appear on Friday morning at the Police Court.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles ⅌ hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds ⅌ Sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Cheyenne........	29.30	29	W.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Clear.
Omaha........	29.58	31	N.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul........	29.73	29	N.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Duluth........	29.89	29	W.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Fair.
St. Louis........	29.71	45	S. E.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Lt. rain.
New-Orleans....	30.09	59	S. E.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee.....	29.73	37	S. W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Chicago........	29.83	41	S.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile........	....	..	....	..	....	No report.	....
Nashville........	29.99	44	N.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Montgomery...	....	..	....	..	....	No report.	....
Cincinnati........	29.97	43	S. E.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo........	30.00	38	S.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Detroit........	29.95	37	S. W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cleveland........	30.06	39	S.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City........	30.09	45	....	..	....	Calm.	Clear.
Augusta, Ga....	30.42	44	....	..	....	Calm.	Clear.
Key West........	30.08	70	N. E.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
Pittsburg........	30.11	41	S.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo........	29.89	45	W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester........	30.05	34	S. W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Oswego........	29.91	35	N. W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Washington....	30.01	42	W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
New-York......	29.91	45	N. W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Boston........	29.89	42	N. W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.

A Good Day's Criminal Work—Sharp Sentences by Judge Bedford.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, WILLIAM WREN, aged eighteen years, who has served two terms at State Prison, was sentenced to serve another term of twelve years, for having robbed SAMUEL GARDNER, of No. 74 Allen-street, of a jacket, worth $8, in East One Hundred and Ninth-street, at night-time. The accused held the complainant by the throat, while two accomplices stole the jacket. PATRICK CONNELL was sent to the State Prison for seven years for having robbed WM. PARKER, a guest at the Park-avenue Hotel, of a gold watch, in East Forty-second-street. The act was committed at night-time, the complainant being with one JOHN COLLINS, aged fifteen years, who took the watch. The boy was sent to the House of Refuge. CHAS. TUCKER, who assisted HENRY FIELD and GEORGE ALLISON in picking the pocket of $180 at an excursion on board of the steamer *Sleepy Hollow*, at an excursion held last Summer, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. JOHN BURNS, who stole a white horse belonging to CORNELIUS CALLAHAN, of No. 206 West Twenty-seventh-street, was sent to State Prison for five years. JAMES MCCORD, aged sixteen years, who stopped a little girl named LOUISA NANTZ, of No. 312 East Fifty-third-street, on the sidewalk, in company with other boys, and who robbed her of $1 50, was sent to the House of Refuge. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

The Crispins' Strike—Protest from the Workmen.

Last night a large meeting of the Crispin Society was held at their rooms, at the corner of Forsyth and Broome streets. When our reporter presented himself at the hour announced for the meeting, he was informed that he must "wait outside," being unable to give the password. Subsequently a gentleman belonging to the Society informed the members of the Press present that before the conclusion of the meeting some members would be deputed to inform the reporters as to what occurred. After the lapse of a few hours, the deputation presented themselves, and it was announced that the following resolution had been unanimously adopted by the meeting: "That the various reports which have hitherto been published in the daily papers, together with the scurrilous remarks which have been made by some members of the trade concerning Mr. BIRT, No. 27 Park-row; Messrs. HANNAN, REDDISH, TRACY & SON have emanated from personal spite against them, which we, as Crispins, utterly condemn." According to the workmen, the difference between the employers and the employed has arisen from a reduction of fifteen per cent. in the price of the manufacture by the former. The price at present paid for first-class work is 61 cents per pair, which work brings in a gross price of from $6 to $10; for second-class the price is 51 cents, and for third-class 41 cents, retailed at $2 50 or $3 50 per pair. The average time that men are employed, according to the Crispins, is eight months in the year, and the average wages for that time is from $12 to $15 a week.

It appears that the employers are to meet today, but whatever the result of their deliberations, the Crispins are determined to hold out to the end for the propositions they make. Messrs. BURROWS & BOYD, who employ about forty men, and Mr. BIRT, of No. 27 Park-row, who employs about 150 men, are still among those who refuse to accede to the demands of the working men. The latter complain that they have to work at a lower rate than the country workmen, who have to do much coarser work which would not pass muster in the humblest establishment in the City. Mr. LIPMAN, who was one of the employers who refused the terms of the Crispins, has agreed to pay the demands made by the trade, and has received the thanks of the ancient Order.

German Sanitary Fair.

The Treasurer of the German Sanitary Fair, FREDERICK KUHNE, reports the following total receipts:

For cash—donations..........	$15,265 08
For season tickets..........	6,294 00
For admission to the hall, picture-gallery and curiosity cabinet..........	6,368 23
Goods, &c..........	53,556 81
Total..........	$81,484 12
Expenses..........	7,853 42
Net proceeds..........	$73,630 70

The drawing of the pianos, organ and shawl will take place this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Liederkranz Hall.

The General Committee will meet to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at Steinway Hall, to receive the Treasurer's report.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—The *Evening Tribune*, the McClurg organ here, suspended today.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool Nov. 24, and Queenstown Nov. 25, reached this port last evening. The advices thus received are fresher by two days than those at hand by the *Aleppo*, on Monday.

BELEAGURED PARIS.

Dr. Russell's Opinion of the Probability of a Bombardment.

Writing to the London *Times* from Versailles, on Nov. 18, Dr. RUSSELL says: "My private opinion is that the Germans are not ready to begin a bombardment, and that when they are ready they will bombard—that is, if the measure becomes necessary or even advisable to precipitate results. But what will they bombard? Whether they will or no, they cannot bombard the city. Paris is beyond the reach of their guns. Although the forts were built before rifled ordnance were in use, which indeed may, to some extent, if not altogether, account for the position of the outer line of defense adverted to in the earlier part of this letter, they are still so far in advance of the more important parts of the capital as to render the reduction of their fire imperative before batteries can be established to reach the city. The Invalides, for instance, is more than three miles in rear of Fort Vanvres, and consequently must be quite out of range of the battery nearest to that fort. Valérien is more than three miles from the line of the inner *enceinte* inside the Bois de Boulogne. The north of Paris is for the present quite safe, and the east is far out of the reach of fire. It is near St. Cloud, Montretout, and Sèvres and Meudon that the German lines sweep nearest to the city. But at these points the city only offers unimportant suburbs—Boulogne, Auteuil, Billancourt, Grenelle, Vaugirard, &c.—where there are industrial establishments, pretty villages, working men's lodgings, and the like, but no very important quarter, the destruction of which would have a bearing on the means of defense. The inner line of defense at its nearest point to the outer line of forts (at Bicêtre and Montrouge) is a mile in rear of it. Given, then, ample supplies of provisions, and we would have reason to expect a defense which would force the besiegers to resort to sap and parallel before they could really bombard, effect breaches and venture on assaulting the works. As that postulate is inaccessible, the processes of starvation may be regarded as the least costly to the besiegers, although they will be a long time about it, and may produce a moral effect in France of a character disadvantageous to the army of occupation. One of the ration cards I have seen is marked off for portions up to Jan. 10, 1871. Some time ago there was a calculation that Paris would hold out for sixty-five days. All calculations relative to the stores of a city of 2,000,000 people, filled with provision dealers, *épiciers*, provision warehouses, where there are and must be very large supplies laid up by private individuals, and where preserved meats, vegetables, soups, &c., have been extensively used for years past, must be fallacious. It is the moral effects of short commons, rather than the actual consequences of famine, to which the besiegers have to look for the submission of Paris. Faction, divided councils, possibly forlorn outbursts, may prove their best allies. But in any case let no one in England, or out of it, if he be not a belligerent, think that the least good will be produced by declaring 'he is sick of the war.' It is only the affair of the French and Germans, and if they are not sick he nausea of their neighbors will only produce an irritating effect on the combatants, who will each of them say, 'Then why do you not side with us, and help to stop it? If you do not, hold your tongue.'"

The Food Supply of the Metropolis—New Dishes.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times*, under date of Nov. 13, says: It is not yet a question of surrendering, starving or fighting. The croakers declare that we are all but at the end of our provisions, but they have been so long declaring this that one has ceased to put much faith in them. I have been told over and over again that the supply of fresh meat was to fail next Monday, and then Thursday, and then, positively at the very latest, on Saturday, but it is still holding out—inexhaustible, apparently. The largest restaurant in Paris was, yesterday, it being Sunday, crowded from 5 to 7, and everybody had, if I may judge from my own experience, at least an eatable dinner, with plenty of fresh meat. The beef was probably horse, and some of the *entrées* possibly cat; but still everybody seemed to relish them, and dined very heartily. In fact, there is no knowing what you can eat until you try. I hope I shan't utterly horrify your readers, and henceforward become a social outlaw, if I confess to having this morning eaten at one of the best restaurants in Paris—rat. Two months ago I should have been as much appalled at the bare idea of perpetrating such an atrocity as, perhaps, any other civilized Englishman. But, first, one's principles receives a dangerous shock in eating horse; then you meet friends, ordinarily decent, respectable people, who tell you that they have been avowedly eating rat, and that you have yourself already been served in the same way if you have ever, at no matter what restaurant, ordered rabbit. One's gastronomic conscience gradually hardens, I suppose, in an atmosphere of this kind, and so when, this morning, I met a friend on the Boulevards just about breakfast time, who asked me to come with him to HALL'S, as he had there ordered rats, instead of at once running away, or, perhaps, trying to knock him down, I agreed to go and just look at them. They looked very good, served up in a salmi, with gravy and toast, and my friend pronounced them "excellent;" and so I did eat, or rather taste, and am obliged to confess that I should have no objection to repeat the experiment to-morrow. The flesh was white and very delicate, like young rabbit, but with more flavor. We curiously inspected the bill to see whether the proprietor of the restaurant would venture to give the dish its real name, but there was only a significant blank space, and then 1f. 50c. On being remonstrated with for this unbusiness-like method of procedure, he wanted to write *Salmi de Gibier*, the word "rat" being quite impossible. As there were two rats *salmi*, each cost about 7d., but bought wholesale (I am told that they are now exhibited publicly for sale in some shops) and cooked at home, they would, perhaps, be cheap eating, even in time of siege; only, unluckily, the poor people, who want them most, would be the last to consent to touch them. I see that one journalist, in calculating the amount of meat left in Paris, includes the animals of the Jardin des Plantes, so that one may have a chance of getting a tiger steak, or clubbing with one's friends for a round of rhinoceros, unless the Government seize upon the beasts for the public use. It is a little odd that they should have been allowed to live so long. The Government can scarcely think them more valuable than the Palace of St. Cloud, and now that monkeys and dogs are considered by epicures rather as delicacies, it is difficult to see what food can be found for them which might not be eaten by human beings.

DIPLOMACY OF THE PAST.

Behind the Scenes—An "Inspiration" of M. Thiers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 24, publishes under the head of "Diplomatic Scenes," the article following: "A pamphlet by M. SIDNEY RENOUF has just been published at Tours, under the title of "M. THIERS et sa Mission en 1870," which is said to be inspired by M. THIERS himself. M. RENOUF takes up the relations between France and Prussia at the time when count BISMARCK was ambassador at Paris. The Count flattered the vanity and fancies of NAPOLEON, and, while leading him to suppose Prussian support might be obtained for his schemes, endeavored to impress him with the strength and importance of that nation. At Biarritz he said to the Emperor, in his blunt way, "To speak plainly, we are a couple of wolves; let us carry off a sheep each, and afterward settle about the skins." While declining to committ himself to any compact, NAPOLEON agreed not to interfere between Prussia and Austria, and at the same time permitted an alliance between Italy and the former, intended to paralyze Austria. After Sadowa NAPOLEON'S policy became fitful and incoherent one day extremely bold, next day timid to cowardice. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, then Foreign Minister, advocated a vigorous policy, but was constantly checkmated by Count VON GOLTZ, who obtained a private interview with the Emperor, and persuaded him to grant all he wanted. It was in this way that NAPOLEON was reconciled to the absorption of Hanover and the other States by Prussia. Afterward, at the urgent instance of M. DE LHUYS, the Emperor agreed to a note being sent to Berlin demanding territorial compensation for the aggrandizement of Prussia. The King flatly refused, and Baron VON GOLTZ, in a private interview with NAPOLEON, soothed him down and secured the withdrawal of the demand before M. DE LHUYS could discuss the matter with his Sovereign. The Minister resigned when required to sign the dispatch developing the theory of the *trois troncons* afterward published with M. DE LAVALETTE'S signature. The recent use to which Count BISMARCK put the French note asking for compensation, in order to place France in a false position before Europe is well known. But this was not the only Prussian purpose it was made to serve. When the Bavarian Premier, M. VON DEN PFORTEN, came to Berlin to beg pardon for entering, before the war, into an alliance with Austria, BISMARCK showed him M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' note, in which the Bavarian Palatinate was demanded. "There is what you may hope to obtain," he said, "through the protection of the Tuileries." He then read him a copy of the King's answer, and of GOLTZ'S dispatch, telling of the Emperor's easy retractation. PFORTEN was dumbfounded. In his terror at finding himself deprived of his last hope of a foreign alliance, he concluded the military treaty before he left the room, in which South Germany became the *point d'appui* of Prussia.

The Luxembourg question was, it appears, brought before the Emperor by a "person of the lowest social grade," who then had great influence with the King of Holland. This individual communicated to the Emperor, through one of his chamberlains, that the King of Holland would be glad to sell the Duchy, and the Emperor at once jumped at the offer. Unfortunately the bargain was prematurely disclosed by one of BENEDETTI'S indiscretions. The Emperor, after rashly entangling himself in this scrape, found he was not prepared for war, and thought himself fortunate when peace was secured through the good offices of Lord STANLEY. France had to pay for the inconsiderate conduct of her rulers 167,000,000 francs, which war preparations cost her, without counting the supplementary bills presented later to the Chamber. It will be remembered that on July 15, M. OLLIVIER refused M. THIERS'S request for the publication of the dispatch relative to the insulting conduct of the King of Prussia at Ems, which was said to be the cause and justification of the war. The dispatch was, however, submitted to a committee of nine Deputies, of whom M. THIERS was one, and it is asserted in this pamphlet that M. BENEDETTI'S report gave textually what passed between him and the King, who handled the Emperor and Empress severely. "The Emperor was completely caried away by a violent sentiment of anger in reading this dispatch; this was the cause of his resolve to declare immediately a war which, as we have seen, neither had its source in an attack on the dignity of France, nor in French interests being menaced, but in the *amour propre* of the Emperor, who was personally wounded by what the King of Prussia said against him and the Empress to M. BENEDETTI."

DICKENS.

Miss Kate Field's Lecture at Association Hall—A Brilliant Audience Brilliantly Entertained.

Association Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, had never a severer attack of congestion than last evening. The galleries were filled even to the last seat, and on the main floor there was a sort of sea of humanity, with the face of every separate wave turned in the same direction. The lecture was the fifth of the course projected by the Young Men's Universalist Association, and the most successful of them all thus far—in point of audience having been one of the successes of the season. At 7¾, Mr. A. J. HOLDEN took his seat at the organ, which, after a few premonitory shrieks and growls, fell into MENDELSSOHN'S "Midsummer Night's Dream" quite as naturally as though its pipes had been ong accustomed to interpret the Shelley of music. Anon it broke into the fantastic patter of the "Clown's Dance," and thence melted easily into the low, weird minors of the "Nocturne." The audience did not, however, applaud as an audience is expected—principally because a certain want, nameless perhaps, but a want nevertheless, made itself felt amid the trickle and tinkle, cataract and crescendo, that alternated from the instrument; and that want was the absence of that mesmerism in music which critics are apt to term soul, or sympathy, or anything else expressive of the intangible.

However, the diapason died out at last after having indulged in a grand crash of sound; and from a side door glided out the President of the Association and Miss KATE FIELD, the latter in rose-colored silk—just as if they had been shuffled there at a given signal by the cogs and pulleys of some invisible stage providence. The former said a few words about DICKENS, the topic of the evening, and presented Miss FIELD, who discussed the topic of the evening.

Miss FIELD was dressed in a rose-colored silk, with train, trimmed with narrow flounce and roses at the same. The waist was cut in postillon jacket, with pointed ends in front, and caught at the bust with rose-buds, open at the throat, (pompadour,) revealing a velvet necklace fastened with a diamond pendant, which, with gold bracelets and a few handsome rings, completed the ornament of a very tasteful toilet. White point lace relieved the rose silk both at the throat and sleeves, which latter were cut long. Her hair was rolled back from the face in a shower of ringlets falling behind, its only ornament being a full lamarkue rose in front, nearly over the right temple. Simpler, more elegant, or more modest toilet has seldom appeared in a New-York lecture-room. Larger and more critical audience has seldom been gathered. A bouquet, delightfully natural in its ensemble, not like the flaunting artificial affairs that issue from floral manufacturers, was the only ornament of the desk, and must have been placed there by some one aware of the toilet colors of the lecturer. It was made up mostly of rose-buds, and completed rather harmoniously, that is, tipped out in pretty little detail the general *couleur de rose*. One very sensible rule was observed—that of limiting the audience to the proper auditorium, and encumbering the stage with no part of it.

The lecture was begun abruptly, without exordium, and with a morsel of dramatic description and anecdote quite piquant in its way. The scene in Boston—thermometer at zero and threatening momentarily to descend to the degrees of Greenland, as thermometers in Boston occasionally will. The dramatis personæ are a large crowd of Bostonians, and a single Down-east Yankee, who has never heard of DICKENS. Dialogue eminently Yankeeish ensues, at the conclusion of which said Down-easter concludes to take tickets to see the lion, with the vain comment that any man who can get out a crowd of that kind when the weather is so decided blustering, must be worth the money. It is needless to add that the street scene painted is the opening of the box-office for the first reading of Mr. DICKENS in Boston.

From this little morsel of dramatic delineation the lecturer proceeded to discuss the dramatic element in the readings of DICKENS, in the discussion of which, peppered with piquant anecdote and felicitous allusion, considerable appreciation of the points as a reader of the great novelist was exhibited. His reading of the murder of Nancy Sykes was singled out as the most powerful of his dramatic delineations. It is, in fact, the very recitation which MACREADY, the author's friend and appreciated critic pronounced equal to two "Macbeths" rolled into one. THACKERAY wished he might have been the shoe-black of SHAKESPEARE. She was not sure that she would have cared to have blackened Mr. DICKENS' shoes. Neither was she among those who wished to blacken his reputation.

Then came a piquant, anecdoteal, and rather cursory, though effective, criticism of DICKENS, from the dramatic stand-point—an analysis, just in the main, but partaking somewhat of enthusiastic hero-worship, and a little tinctured with literary fetishism. She defended the novilest against the oft-repeated allegation of being a caricaturist, and quite justly. Mr. DICKENS has himself taken occasion to declare his innocence on this count. Undoubtedly, as he himself admits, something of the flavor of IRVING crept into his earlier writings; but, in the main, his humanities, though exceptional, are natural; though his delineation of them, so far as it is dramatic, seems to be constituted by his wonderful tact in seizing and reproducing idiosyncracies, habitual phrases, habitual oddities of manner, and the like. These he caught as no other man ever caught them; hence the wonderful dramatic force of his portraits.

For complete acquaintance with his works, the lecture of last evening was incomparably the best essay yet written on DICKENS. Miss FIELD shuffles Quilp, Pogram, Pickwick, Mrs. Nickleby and most of the rest upon the stage and off it as if they were real people—makes one see them, feel their peculiar presence, and talk with them. Her studies in the intuitive coinage of names, which DICKENS made the most of, have been appreciatively accurate, and are put in masterly brevity of phrase. Some half a dozen of the humanities embalmed in his novels seem to have eluded her analysis; and, most certainly, the subtle adaptation of sound to sense manifest in these coinages, in distinction from the orthographical allegorism of SHERIDAN and the elder English masters, she omits to bring out as it deserves. However, one cannot cram a volume into the literary pint-cup of an evening lecture; and the anecdotal, piquant, personal and reminiscent are no doubt better fitted to entertain an audience than the profound and critical.

Miss FIELD thinks DICKENS could delineate a woman, and here dissents from the popular cant of the strong-minded. Justly so, no doubt; for Dolly Varden, Mrs. Varden, Miggs, and Sairey Gamp—to say nothing of Betsy Trotwood—are real women; far more real, in fact, though, perhaps, less ideal, than the creations of Miss BRONTE. It must be remembered that DICKENS, from the very catholicity of his observation, eluded the unnatural egotism which critics are apt to dignify as profound subjectivity. Miss FIELD gives her hero credit for unbounded imagination, and wishes some authors had more of it, in which wish one cannot help agreeing. This by way of defense against the allegation preferred in some quarters that his incidents are here and there improbable—an objection quite too puny to be worth the trouble of refutation, except for the purpose of turning a sarcasm neatly, which at this point she succeeds in doing. She is not quite just to the peculiar merits of THACKERAY, in his way the peer of her fetish, and really ought to have given him a compliment or two on his generous accord to her hero of the power manifest in *Dombey and Son*. LOCKHART gets his deserts, however, in a single quaint anecdote. "The author of this work" wrote the critic alluding to one of DICKENS' earlier novels, "has gone up like a rocket, and will come down like its stick." "By the way," rejoined DICKENS, having thanked his critic, "I'll wait till that stick comes down, and then I'll break it over your shoulders."

The most piquant portion of the lecture was devoted to the recount of her own reminiscences of personal acquaintance with Mr. DICKENS; and here came in some original anecdotes of his sojourn in America, which were received with hearty bursts of applause. His generosity to struggling authors was also dwelt upon with emphasis; and perhaps, on the whole, no better pen-painting of the sleeper at Westminster has ever been delineated than Miss FIELD presents in her brief analysis. His large, happy, loving humanity of manhood, that refused a baronetcy to die Mr. DICKENS; that refused to act before the Queen, not being by her received as an author; that fought bravely for an international copyright, to foster struggling authorship—these were drawn out and accentuated; pinned here with a happy anecdote, and riveted there with a home-thrust of that stiletto sort, the handling of which women so thoroughly understand. The discourse, or eulogy, concludes with some allusion to the religious aspects of Mr. DICKENS' life and writings, in which some sharp rebukes are administered to the few censorious clergymen and religious editors who have adventured to break a lance in attack of the theology of the novelist. Of course, a peroration ensues, and appropriately caps the climax with a dramatic pen-painting of the funeral of the great master of English fiction. It is a wonderful, bit of a dramatic painting in its way, too; and having finished it with a few pathetic strokes, Miss FIELD evanishes, and the curtain drops.

To use an exceedingly original expression, not often applied to performances of the kind, the lecture last evening was a brilliant success. In style it was crisp, but coherent, exceedingly vivid in description, crammed with anecdote and information, and, in the main, discriminative. In delivery piquant and graceful. Having an exceedingly sweet, clear and effective voice, Miss FIELD must be ranked in the van of lady lecturers, as her discourse on DICKENS must be in the van of lectures for the Winter.

THE ST. NICHOLAS DINNER.

Installation of Officers—The Guests Present—Sentiments and Speeches.

The annual dinner of the St. Nicholas Society, took place, last evening, at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The attendance was unusually large, about 160, including both members and guests, being present. The occasion was one of decided interest, drawing together, as is annually the case, the descendants of the old Knickerbockers, who not only keep up the customs of "ye olden time," but talk over among themselves the changes which have taken place since the formation of New-Amsterdam. Before the dinner was proceeded with, the officers elect for the ensuing year—a list of whom has already been published in the TIMES—were duly installed. The speeches incident to the installation ceremonies were made by Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, who discharged his arduous duties in an able and happy manner. The dinner was an elegant affair, prepared with the usual taste exhibited at DELMONICO'S establishment. The tables were spread in the large dining-hall of the second story, and were covered with the delicacies of the season. Among the ornaments, the following were conspicuous: "Saint Nicholas," "Governor Stuyvesant," "Dutch Interior," "Prince of Orange," "The Old Pear-tree," and "Santa Claus."

Letters were read from Governor HOFFMAN, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, and from Gen. MCDOWELL, who was expected to reply to the sentiment, "The Army and the Navy." The regular toasts of the evening were eight in number, and are given below. The main speech, aside from that of the President, upon taking the chair, was that in reply to the toast, "The Union," made by the eminent lawyer, Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, who narrated a number of interesting incidents of old New-York. The festivities were prolonged to a late hour, and to one seeing the smoke arising from the long Dutch pipes, gazing upon the ancient liveries in which the negro servants were arrayed, and noting the various quaint insignia of the Society brought out upon this annual occasion, the days of the old Knickerbocker seemed to have returned once more.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE died at the Astor House, in this City, at 4½ P. M. yesterday after a brief illness. He had been in poor health for some time past, and was about making arrangements to visit California to spend the Winter, hoping to derive benefit from a change of climate. He purchased tickets for himself and family, and was to have started on Thursday last, when he was attacked by an aggravated form of his old complaint, (disease of the kidneys,) which necessitated a painful surgical operation under which he rapidly sunk.

Gen. WALBRIDGE was born in Utica, this State, in 1821. He studied law in Toledo, Ohio, under Judge TILDEN, and was admitted to the Bar at the age of twenty-two. He soon forsook the profession of law for mercantile pursuits, and for many years had been identified with the produce interests of this City. He was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Produce Exchange in this City, in both of which institutions he was a zealous promoter and advocate of all schemes for the advancement of the commercial interests of the country. He was President of every Commercial Convention that has been held in the United States up to within the last two years, and took a deep interest in all kinds of internal improvements, of which he was a liberal and eloquent advocate. In 1853 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent the Fourth District of this City in Congress, and at the expiration of his term declined a renomination. This was the only political office he ever held. On the breaking out of the rebellion Gen. WALBRIDGE took a prompt and bold stand in favor of the Union, and advocated the immediate calling out of 600,000 men to suppress the insurrection. He had traveled extensively in the Southern States, where he also possessed a large property interest, and was one of the few men who foresaw at the outset the magnitude and desperate character of the rebellion. He was offered a seat in President LINCOLN'S Cabinet, but declined, and spent a large share of his time, during the war, in advocating, with his tongue and pen, the cause of the Union, and arousing the patriotism of the people, particularly of the commercial classes. After the war he was among the earliest advocates of universal amnesty. Few men had a larger personal acquaintance in all sections of the country than Gen. WALBRIDGE, and fewer still had a larger personal popularity. He was kind-hearted, affable, generous, whole-souled, and magnanimous. As a public speaker he was ready, earnest and eloquent, and possessed a command of language and a power and volume of voice such as few men are gifted with. His last service of a public nature was performed as one of the Government Commissioners appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the Pacific Railroad, and the improvements needed to bring the road up to the Government stipulations.

Gen. WALBRIDGE leaves a widow but no children. His remains will be taken to Washington to-morrow, for interment in the family cemetery.

Kings County Republican General Committee.

As was generally anticipated the meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee, last night, was one of more than ordinary interest. The special subject under discussion was the proposition of Mr. RICHARDSON to amend the second article of the constitution so that it would read:

> This Committee shall consist of two delegates from each ward and town Republican association, and two additional delegates for every 300 votes, and one additional delegate for every additional 150 votes or fraction of the same; each delegate to hold office until the close of the calendar year, unless by provision of the by-laws his place shall sooner become vacant.

After much debate, the amendment was defeated, it failing to secure the necessary two-thirds vote.

The report of the Committee appointed to look after the reorganization of the Sixteenth Ward reported that they had done their work, and that the entire Republican vote of the Ward had been re-enrolled and provision made to have primaries held for the election of delegates to the General Committee on the 17th of the present month. The Board then adjourned until the 20th instant.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE

Street Rails.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of the 28th inst. contains an editorial on "Locomotives Without Rails," in which you speak of the various efforts which have been made to introduce what are called "traction engines," or engines capable of running on the bare ground, and of the advantages which such engines would possess in operating branch lines in the West.

In building a railroad, the cost of the iron is such a considerable item that it is very natural to think favorably of any scheme which proposes to make steam traction possible without rails, but, on reflection, we see that this is not really the question. Rails are no more necessary to steam than to horse traction, and their use depends upon quite other considerations than the motive power employed, being founded on the principle that it is cheaper to remove obstacles than to waste power in overcoming them. The problem in any kind of traction is, How can a certain amount of motive power—man, horse or steam—be employed so as to move the greatest weight at the highest speed? The answer is, By reducing resistance. One of the most important factors of the resistance to a moving load is friction, which is reduced by making the road traveled as smooth as possible. It is clearly a saving to limit this smoothness to the portion of the road actually in contact with the wheels. Hence it is found expedient to lay down narrow strips of metal, called rails, for the wheels to run on. Moreover, it is necessary that a heavy load moving rapidly should be moved perfectly straight to avoid the retarding and destructive effect of irregular momentum. This requirement is also fulfilled by the rails acting conjointly with the flanges of the wheels.

The above is the theory of rails. Their use has been adopted and continued in steam (as in horse) traction not because an engine cannot be made to draw without them, but because by their aid one engine can do the work of fifty on the bare ground. Wherever traffic has settled down to one fixed line, it is always cheaper to lessen the power by improving the road. Traction engines, (so called,) if ever useful, are useful only in moving loads, very light in proportion to the power expended, in casual directions.

The question of reducing the first cost of railroads has been solved in England by the application of the Fairlie engine to the narrow gauge. How the operations of the Little Wonder, traveling at a speed of twenty-six miles the hour on a two-feet gauge, round curves of less than one hundred and twenty feet radius—that is, 49½° curves—astonished many besides the old fogies, is admirably narrated in the London *Times*, as quoted in the number for July of this year of VAN NOSTRAND'S *Eclectic Magazine*. If this system should be adopted in America it would open a railroad future far beyond our present conceptions. ST. ETIENNE.

The Seventh Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inasmuch as your contemporary, the "ancillary" *Sun*, has seen fit to publish so many communications that purported to express the sentiments of the members of the Seventh Regiment generally, in reference to the connection of certain of its officers with the late Shandley Legion, it is not improper that the public should be informed that these are not by any means the true expression of the regiment's feeling upon the subject.

I think it is a fundamental principle of our State as well as General Government that the civil and military departments should be absolutely and entirely distinct and independent. If this be not the case, we shall have the anomalous spectacle of members of the Legislative and Judiciary bodies making laws and giving judgments, and then, in a military capacity, enforcing them. The officers, whose conduct is now under consideration, hold lucrative positions under the Ring, which at present rules our City, and are, therefore, compelled, not only in their official but in all other capacities, to act in the interests of those from whom they receive their appointments. That this should not be so, is very true; but that it is so, is equally true, for the temptation to be servile to him who gives pecuniary favors is too great for the generality of mankind. In view of these facts, I think no person should be permitted to hold a military and civil appointment at the same time; and I would advocate this as strongly under a Republican Administration as that of Tammany. If these and certain other officers of our regiment should happen to coincide with me in these opinions, and prefer their Secretaryships, etc., under the City, to throwing up their commissions, I think we would do but little violence to our feelings in filling the vacancies thus caused.

In conclusion might I ask why it is that so many of the officers of our military organizations have of late been so highly honored by our Tammany friends? Can it be possible that the stock of ancillary relatives has become suddenly exhausted? This certainly must be answered in the affirmative if it is denied that these military gentlemen receive their appointments on account of their military character, for otherwise it cannot be doubted that the aforesaid relatives possess every requisite necessary to enable them to faithfully perform the arduous duty of collecting salaries. A. T. H. B.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1870.

The Controller's Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with great interest your articles upon our City Government, and in common with the mass of honest citizens, thank you for your earnest efforts at reform. I am especially gratified to see that your ardor did not suddenly cool after election. The great trouble in our system has hitherto been, that however patriots declaimed before election, accusing their opponents of all the crimes in the decalogue, the shadows of election night seemed to miraculously remove all moral leprosy. All this only makes each succeeding effort against corruption more and more difficult. If, after the election frauds of 1868, we had followed up and punished some of the leaders (including Judges)—a thing which we might have done—the Federal Election law would have been unnecessary.

But in acknowledging your good work I have wandered from my subject. I am astonished at your course in regard to Controller CONNOLLY. You are generally very bright and keen in your attacks upon corrupt men, and yet every day you assault "Slippery Dick" just in the point where his armor is impregnable. I have never supposed for a moment that his accounts are incorrect. He is too smart a knave, too high-toned a man, to embezzle from the Treasury. He is like one of those old chivalric robbers of the Rhine, who built his castle upon a commanding rock, and levied blackmail upon every passer-by, calling it "toll." The Controller does not vulgarly rob the Treasury, but before a creditor of the City can obtain payment of his claim, however small, he must pay toll to "Slippery Dick." So the accounts are always correct, (our first merchants can testify to that,) the only result of this high-minded plan being that the City pays a double price for everything, so that contractors can live after paying half their contract prices to the tollmen who guard the public purse.

I was told by a gentleman that one of his clients had a claim against the City, which a leading official got allowed and inserted in the Tax Levy. The amount inserted was $24,000. The Controller refused to pay it, assuming a high moral ground. My friend was in despair until a quiet gentleman suggested, "You have agreed to pay $7,000 of this money to Mr. T., who got your claim through the Legislature. Do you suppose the Controller is to be done out of his take in this?" My friend got $10,000 of the $24,000 paid by the City, and yet the accounts in the Controller's Office are correct. Every grist that goes into that mill pays toll to the miller. On every Controller's warrant should be printed, "This is the malt that lies in the house that DICK built." READER.

Free Trade and Repudiation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject of free trade was again most happily brought before the community in the recent festivities at Delmonico's, on which occasion were assembled a somwhat incongruous mixture of politicians, editors, Christian ministers and laymen. This gathering was mainly engineered by three young gentlemen of this City, viz.: R. B. MINTURN, son of the late R. B. MINTURN, once the honored President of the Union League Club; CHARLES H. MARSHALL, son of the late CHARLES H. MARSHALL, who also held the same office, and MAHLON SANDS, all young men of good character and standing in this community, and capable of doing a good work as advance agitators of free trade.

It is reported about town, however, probably by some jealous protectionists, that Mr. R. B. MINTURN, who so gracefully presided at the Delmonico dinner, and gave utterance to such gracious sentences, does not hesitate to declare himself not only a free trader, but also as favoring the repudiation of the public debt contracted to support the Government against the rebellion. Mr. MINTURN'S theory on this subject of repudiation is understood to be that the debt was contracted for improper purposes, and that to prevent the recurrence of a similar thing in future, he would repudiate it, so as thereby to prevent the Government from being able to borrow money in the future. Mr. MINTURN is a representative man of the free-trade movement, and associated with him are many who not only favored the war, but are still regarded as warm supporters of the Government credit.

It is due, therefore, to the public, and especially at this stage of the free-trade movement, that the leaders should declare in plain terms whether ultimate triumph of their theories contemplates repudiation of the public debt. Will Mr. MINTURN favor the public with his views concerning this important subject? ANTI-REPUDIATION.

Reports from the City Chamberlain.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I believe it was the practice of the Finance Department of this City, during the administration of honest Controller HAWS, to make weekly reports to the Common Council of the amounts of money in the City Treasury, to the credit of the several accounts and sinking funds of the Corporation. Those reports were duly published among the proceedings of the Common Council, and in that way the public were officially informed upon that subject.

Whether those reports were made in pursuance of some legal requirement which then existed, or only because Mr. HAWS thought the information would be interesting and useful to the public, I am unable to say. Neither can I say whether they were continued by Judge BRENNAN, Mr. HAWS' successor in office. But it is quite certain that they are not made now.

I think it would be very interesting to know from week to week the amount of public money held by the City Chamberlain, and now that so many suggestions are being made in relation to the City finances, I take the liberty of adding this one to the others. Respectfully yours, A TAX-PAYER.

The suggestion of our correspondent is a good one, but that fact will, in all probability, prevent its being adopted. About a fortnight ago we were informed that the amount then in the Chamberlain's hands was about $10,000,000. We learn today that it has been reduced to $9,873,268 70. upon which sum interest at 6 per cent. per annum would amount to $49,366 34 per month.

The Fisk Concrete Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth avenues, has been plastered or poulticed with this vile stuff within twelve months, and repaired twice in the meantime. Some portions of it are now intolerable—a first-rate place on which to break horses' legs, necks and carriage-springs. If you doubt it, try it, and our word for it, you will be satisfied. The clouds of suffocating dust arising from it will kill some of the residents if it is not removed soon. An efficient Board of Health would give attention to this matter at once. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Should England Help France?

The *Spectator*, of Nov. 19, has an article in reference to the hypothesis that Count BISMARCK, or Prussia, is acting in collusion with Russia in its demands for the abrogation of the Treaty of 1856. Accepting the theory as possible, the *Spectator* goes on to say:

"Our only course would, under such circumstances, be to strike early, and to strike hard. We ought immediately to give such aid to France as, combining with the astonishing elasticity which the Republic has already shown, would enable it to fight an equal battle with the Germans—conditioning, of course, that in no event should the war be permitted to take an aggressive turn. We ought to be able at a very short notice to throw a force of 50,000 men into Brest or Cherbourg, which would be of the highest possible value to the France even in a military point of view, and in a moral point of view would bring back the tide of French hope with a force that would in itself be a pledge of success. Our fleet, militia and volunteers would be ample security for England, and as for the danger of American *Alabamas* under Russian flags, why that we must brave as best we may; no doubt it would be a great blow to our commerce, but our commerce important as it is, must be secondary to the principles of international duty and good faith, for which, if we once cease to care, the power of England is not only gone, but deserves to be gone. We can only strike effectually at Germany by aiding France. And it would, moreover, be far more welcome to the English people to know that they were protecting against implacable hostility a Government quite free from the guilt of aggression, and a people, not indeed free from the guilt of aggression but owning that guilt, and only asking to be spared the ignominy of selling their own provinces into subjugation, than that they were making direct war on a country for which we should all retain the strongest affection and respect, even though the vaulting ambition of statesmen too little controlled by free institutions should overleap itself. Through the co-operation of France we could at the same time prevent a great wrong, and bring both Germany and Russia to their senses twice as soon as by any other policy. If Russia be really relying on Germany for aid, she will not dare to go on without the help of the German arm, and that arm once paralyzed, Russia would probably draw back fast enough. We say, then, without hesitation, that if Count BISMARCK has authorized Russia to break the Treaty of 1856, in this high-handed manner, and has in consequence broken it quite as flagrantly himself, our first duty would be to co-operate, and co-operate by arms, with France against the invaders. We have written wholly upon an "if,"—an if, which, we heartily trust will turn out to have introduced a mere counterfeit to our notice. For Germany and German statesmen we have nothing but good will, if they would but inaugurate at once that great pacific career of which they talk so much. But "if" it be otherwise, if they are pulling the strings of the Russian diplomacy now, then the sooner and the more vigorously we assail this dangerous attempt to impose an intolerable dictation upon Europe, the better both for Europe and for ourselves."

The Danger Before England—Public Opinion on the Russian Demands.

From the Saturday Review, Nov. 19, 1870.

There can be no doubt that England is now passing through the most dangerous hour which she has been called upon to traverse since the downfall of NAPOLEON I. England, if challenged by a direct deliberate insult, means prompt, earnest, resolute fighting. But although there cannot be the slightest shade of doubt as to the attitude which England ought to assume, there is no use in attempting to conceal from ourselves the extreme gravity of the situation. Russia would not venture to provoke England if Russia could count on no allies. She must either have had an understanding with other Powers, or have calculated that other allies would be inevitably drawn to her side if she stepped forward and gave the signal for a general war. The allies on whose assistance she counted were, of course, Germany and the United States. If she gained the aid of both, then, with France prostrate, all the help that the rest of the civilized world could bring to England would be of comparatively slight avail. Austria, Italy, possibly Spain, possibly the tiny Scandinavian Powers, would, with Turkey, do what they could to make the contest not a hopeless one. But it is a black prospect, the blackness of which we realize, although we do not think that there is an Englishman who would hesitate, if need be, to encounter it. "Happy England," said the author of the famous article in the *Edinburgh*. "Happy England!" What happiness! Russia throwing the gauntlet in our face; the United States longing to launch the *Alabamas* of the New World to redress the balance of the Old; Ireland burning to exchange sedition for rebellion, and Count BISMARCK goading on his countrymen into quarreling with England, for furnishing France with a twentieth part of the arms furnished by America without comment or objection. Happy England! happy in her security, and in the foresight and judgment of her Premier.

From the Spectator, Nov. 19.

We can see but one course which it is possible for Great Britain to pursue, namely, to accept what is virtually a challenge, and sink the first Russian war steamer which appears in defiance of the treaty on the waters of the Black Sea. It may be quite true—we are strongly inclined to believe it is true—that in the changed circumstances of the world a war for Constantinople is an anachronism; that it would be far wiser to wait until the German race needs an ally in its inevitable quarrel with the Slavon; far wiser to let the great Eastern Power spend its resources in the necessary but most distasteful work of terminating Turkish misrule; far pleasanter to avoid a quarrel which, with Germany uncertain or hostile and America unfriendly, may be the beginning of a grand cycle of misfortunes for Great Britain. It would be far cheaper to buy from the Sultan the only right which forces us to his side—the suzerainty of Egypt—govern the Isthmus as we govern Hydrabad, and fight for it, if necessary, as we should fight for Cornwall. A dozen policies would be preferable to the one harsh, burdensome, dangerous line of duty; but as we apprehend the facts, that duty is clear. If Russia likes to submit her claims to a European Congress, well and good. Her fellow-contractors can, of course, release her from her contract; nor are we inclined to deny to such a Congress, when fairly organized, some legislative as well as contracting power, some right of declaring, as municipal Parliaments declare, that such and such old laws are inconsistent with the times, such and such old contracts contrary to the universal weal. But if Russia, confident in her position as the secret ally of Germany, or in the weakness of England, or in her destiny, refuses that offer, and declares that her will is to overrule law, contracts, and British interests altogether, then we confess with deep reluctance we see nothing for it but to sacrifice the prosperity, and progress, and happiness of this generation to an imperative call. This country cannot live in the position to which submission to this note would speedily reduce her.

From the Economist, Nov. 19.

No one can be more pacific than we are. Very few people can care less for Turkey or hope less from her. One of the first merchants in the City of London—a member of one of its very greatest houses—said at Bristol that he thought "the Crimean War a grand mistake." And for this purpose we are quite ready to concede that it was so. But here is the treaty that ended the Crimean War: here is a recent, clear, direct, explicit contract which was made then. If any words are to mean anything, we must make these mean something, if any nation is ever to rely on any other nation again. We must not, however we may dislike it, show that we are unworthy of reliance now. There is a notion that England cannot, if it would, do anything. And it is quite true that we are not a military Power, like France or Germany. We have not a vast system of compulsory service, and it would be very difficult for us to have any. But in the present case, England can do all that is wanted. Russia wants to make a new arsenal in the Black Sea, and to keep ships of war there; but a very few iron-clads can prevent this arsenal from being made, and can destroy any ships that may appear. No peace can be permanently promoted, nor any real good gained, by shrinking from promises such as these. The plain policy of England is, that she is ready to revise the Treaty of 1856; that she is ready to consider the change of circumstances since it was made; but that while it is in force it must be kept, and that though we, or some of us, may regret our promises, yet, especially when they are explicit and recent, we will to a certainty fulfill them, and abide by them.

A STRANGE DISEASE.

Excitement in an Illinois Town—Discovery of a New Species of Human Parasite.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 3, 1870.

There is considerable excitement and alarm in this city and vicinity on account of the appearance of a strange disease, heretofore unknown to physicians, or, at least, to the physicians of Elgin. The facts are as follows:

On last Friday week Mrs. C. W. DANIELS, a lady twenty-two years of age, who was married two years ago, and gave birth to a child eleven months since, was prostrated by what seemed at first to be the premonitory symptoms of typhoid fever. She had not been very well for some time previous, but nothing serious was anticipated until Sunday, when she was compelled to take to her bed and place herself under medical treatment. Dr. A. S. CLARK was called in, and, after a careful diagnosis, came to the conclusion that she was attacked with typhoid fever. She complained of pains in her bones and of soreness in her flesh. Nothing very unusual, however, was observed until Sunday morning, when the milk from her breast attracted attention by its dark color. Some of it was taken in a bottle to Dr. CLARK for his opinion, and the bearer of it said it looked like the wastings of an ink-bottle.

The doctor compared it to very dirty soap suds, which it resembled very much in color. To make sure that it was not colored by anything that was in the bottle, the doctor drew some milk from the breast of the patient himself, and found that it was like that which had been shown him. It struck him as being very peculiar, and he could not account for it in any way that would be satisfactory to himself or to science. Submitting the fluid to a microscopic examination, he found not one-tenth as many milk globules as healthy milk should contain. In it were animalculæ different in size and shape from any human parasite of which the doctor had ever heard. They seemed to be somewhat hexagonal in form—longer one way than the other. They did not seem to have any head, but were evidently alive, judging from the way in which they moved about. Their size was estimated by the doctor as varying from the one hundred-thousandth to the five hundred-thousandth of an inch in diameter. The power of the microscope used varied from 150 to 800 diameters, the former power being required to make the insect visible. They were not trichinæ, as the doctor was well acquainted with that form of parasite, and this new kind was much smaller, and of an entirely different shape. Authorities were searched, but none of them gave any clue by which they could be identified, and the doctor and those with whom he consulted were compelled to believe that they had discovered a new species of human parasite. In the meantime the patient grew worse. She suffered terribly, and complained of soreness all over her body. Nothing could be done to relieve her. She could not bear a bath, and could hardly bear to be touched. She lingered in agony until yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, when she died. There was some reason, at first, to believe that the parasites were the product of some disease of the breast, and were confined to that locality. The doctor determined to test the matter, and, anticipating her death, he was prepared to do so. Five minutes after life was extinct, and, while the body was still warm, he made an incision in the calf of the leg, and, drawing the lancet, examined the moisture which covered it. He found three of the parasites, only one of which was alive. They were similar, in all respects, to those found in the fluid taken from the breast. He then dissected the *tibialis arteria* muscle of the leg, including a small portion of the surrounding flesh. The muscle presented a granular appearance, as if covered with grains of sand. These grains, the doctor assumes, were parasites. He says that in all his experience nothing like it ever came under his notice.

The investigations were conducted by Dr. CLARK, assisted by Dr. TYRRELL, and neither of them, nor any of the faculty who have been asked their opinion, are able to explain the presence of what they regard as parasitical phenomena. Further examination of the muscle will be made, and it is expected that some light will be shed upon what is now a mystery. Dr. CLARK thinks that the parasites hastened death, if they were not the immediate cause. While some of the symptoms of typhoid remained to the end, they were aggravated—the pains and soreness and throbbing especially—and death came sooner and more suddenly than in cases of unmistakable typhoid. The baby had been pining for some time before his mother took sick, but as soon as he was weaned he recovered his health, and is now more robust than ever. He was not weaned until his mother was confined to her bed. The doctor reports that he examined the child's blood, which was perfectly healthy.

No theory has been found as to the cause of the parasites, and the skill and knowledge of the physicians seem to be entirely at fault. The patient had not eaten pork, or anything that was known to be infected in any way. The case is almost an isolated one. Typhoid has been very prevalent here for some time past, but, with the exception of two, or perhaps three, cases, no symptoms have been developed similar to those described, and in the exceptions nothing positive has been seen. The case has excited the people in no small degree. They got trichinæ into their minds, and a panic had begun, and would have grown and continued but for the assurances of the physicians that there was no reason for alarm on that account. Withal the uneasiness is not entirely allayed, and further developments are awaited with much anxiety.

Bohemian Correspondence.

From the New-York Herald, Dec. 6.

Western papers are again complaining about the impositions practised by a certain class of Bohemians who concoct to order correspondence for them from this city. This is a species of spurious journalism that brings more discredit upon the profession than anything else. In most cases these correspondents comprise a class of writers—male and female—who have been dismissed from respectable journals for incompetency or for misconduct, and who write as much, in some cases, from pure personal malice as from motives of pecuniary gain. On the other hand, there are a number of very worthy and judicious professional correspondents here who are a credit to the papers they correspond for. With the latter class little fault is ever found. It is only against the malicious and snappish, backbiting and scandalous class of New-York correspondents for the interior press that there are substantial grounds of complaint.

The Fire in the Caisson of the East River Bridge—Report of the Brooklyn Fire-Marshal.

The following report on the recent fire in the caisson of the East River Bridge was submitted yesterday by Fire-Marshal KEADY, of Brooklyn, to the Police Commissioners of that city:

To the Honorable the Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the origin and result of the late fire in the works of the East River Bridge. From all the testimony taken it appears that one of the workmen held a candle too near the roof of the caisson at or near a leak. The suction of air drew the blaze inwardly between the joints of the timber, and thus caused a slight fire. This morning I descended to the bottom of the caisson in order to ascertain how the fire originated, and, if possible, the extent of the damage done thereby. Assistant Engineer C. C. MARTIN accompanied me down, and we found Chief Engineer ROEBLING below in charge of a gang of men. All the water had been pumped out, and if I had not known differently I could not have told that the caisson had ever been on fire. There is not the slightest indication of fire visible above or below the caisson, and has not been at any time except through an auger-hole. Under the direction of Mr. ROEBLING, the carpenters were engaged in boring holes in the roof of the caisson in order to ascertain in this way what progress the fire had made or what damage it had done. I witnessed the operation for some time, and concluded that the damage must be very slight—indeed almost nothing. This boring process, Mr. ROEBLING states, will be continued until it is ascertained how much space has been formed. The men were at work as usual this morning, building the stone piers upon which the caisson is to rest. Respectfully submitted,

P. KEADY, Police Fire Marshal.

CHRISTIAN MORAL SCIENCE.

An Association to be Formed—Meeting and Breakfast of Eminent Divines at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel Yesterday—Addresses by Drs. Cather, Eddy, Clark, De Witt, and Others.

The second meeting of Christian ministers and laymen to consider the propriety of forming a Christian Moral Science Association in America was held yesterday in the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Rev. Dr. TYNG presided, and among the gentlemen present were Revs. Dr. Eddy, of Brooklyn, Dr. Rufus W. Clark, of Albany, Bishop Jones, Dr. Holdick, Secretary of the American Bible Society, Dr. J. P. Durbin, Secretary of the M. E. Missionary Society, Drs. H. B. Ridgaway, C. D. Foss, T. De Witt, Thomas Armitage, Prof. Comfort, John Falconer, Esq., Rev. G. J. Mingins, Rev. Dr. Conkling, Dr. Ormiston, Rev. Merrill Richardson, and other prominent ministers and laymen of the different denominations in this City and vicinity.

About 8½ A. M. the party of more than fifty persons sat down to breakfast, and Dr. DEWITT invoked the Divine blessing. After discussing the good things provided, each to his own satisfaction, for an hour or more, Dr. TYNG called the assemblage to order, and Dr. DURBIN read a portion of Scripture, (1st Cor., xiii.,) after which Dr. ORMISTON returned thanks, and the hymn "Come ye who love the Lord," was sung with spirit. Dr. TYNG then made an address of welcome, in the course of which he remarked that Yankees are men of limited thought, who make their diameter of thought as short as possible, and hence were unwilling to learn much from others. But there are many things which they might learn and copy with profit to themselves and good to others.

Dr. CATHER, of London, being then introduced said that at the first meeting the question of systematic beneficence had been discussed, and they had been called together now to consider the kin subject of Christian moral science, which he considered of far greater moment than the other. The doctor then defined what he meant by Christian moral science, which cannot, perhaps, be better explained than by saying that it is designed to occupy the same relation toward morals and religion that the Social Science Association, or the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, or similar organizations, occupy toward the physical and social sciences. These last-named associations have their different sections and schools in which one or more subjects of thought are developed, and at their annual gatherings the results are laid before the nation in the public prints and in the transactions of those bodies. The public mind and the public conscience is thus awakened, and men who never read a scientific book do read the reports of these annual gatherings, and an interest is thus aroused which continues ever afterward.

In this Christian Moral Science Association a "high school" of morals, as it were, is to be established, which shall have five sections, wherein men shall be taught their whole duty as spiritual, moral, intellectual, industrial, &c., beings. Once a year a Conference or Congress may be and should be held, and then every four or five years an International Congress could be convened. But the men who should thus come together should be men of enlarged catholic and Christian views. They should be liberal enough to recognize in other evangelical Christians, members of the same brotherhood and body of which Christ is the head, but they need not necessarily forget or ignore that they are, in their local relations, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, or anything else. He would look upon uniformity as a great calamity, and was far from considering it a mark of unity. But loyalty to Christ should be the first and principal test of fitness for membership in such an association, and, as they would have none but broad catholic questions to discuss, there need be no such thing seen as two brethren spending an hour squabbling over some local denominational issue. Real unity is the recognition by every member of the body of Christ of the equal rights and privileges of every other member of that body. This proposition was illustrated by the members of families, who, however far they may be severed, are yet considered members, so long as they recognize each other. Doctrines, morals, institutions and operations are common to every branch of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, and, if we would be perfect ourselves, we must allow others to be perfect also. God's works in nature are various, though essentially one, and he (CATHER) believed it was so also in grace, though men are slow to comprehend or appreciate it. If the loyalty of the members of the Association is strong toward Christ they need not fear discussion in their meetings, for that loyalty will prevent them from separating until they have gained far more than Anglican or Ecumenical Council ever dreamed of. He had been told that his scheme was not practical. There are some persons so practical or rather so pragmatical that they consider digging with a spade or knocking with a hammer the only practical thing in the world, [laughter,] but they see nothing practical in a school like West Point turning out Grants and Shermans and Sheridans for such a crisis as the late Amerian war. [Applause.] Thoughts are things and words are facts, and though this association will not build a church or open a mission, it will educate the thoughts and the hearts of men so that churches and Christian teachers will be multiplied. Of the 1,290,000,000 of people estimated to be now living on the earth, but the merest fraction—only ninety millions—are Protestant. It is now sought to bring about the unity of all Catholic evangelical churches, to get together a council to discuss great catholic questions, and the sum of the wisdom of the whole Church should be brought into requisition when dealing with questions which affect the whole Church. And inasmuch as all loyal local churchmen spend fifty-two weeks in a year attending to their own church interests, he did not think it was too much to ask 100 such men to form a Provisional Council, or 2,000 to hold an annual Christian Congress. Twenty such persons in this City and vicinity have already signified their approval of the aims of the Association, and pledged themselves to its work, and in other parts of the country and Canada, thirty more have enrolled themselves. One hundred members for the whole United States are not considered too many, but as New-York is the centre of commercial, political and religious influence for the whole country, and as for a time to come the sessions of the Association will be held here, and here its head-quarters will be located, it was deemed proper to secure a few more members of the Provisional Council here. As soon as this Council has perfected its plans, books will be opened and the membership of the churches, so far as they may approve of the objects of the Association, will be admitted to its ranks. Trustees and directors, managers and officers can then be elected, and neither Dr. CATHER nor any other particular individual will have anything more to do with it, except to offer Christian advice and counsel when asked.

Dr. TYNG expressed the thanks of the meeting to Dr. CATHER for the plain and practical statement he had just made, and called on Dr. EDDY to say a few words. The latter expressed his appreciation of and hearty sympathy with the plan by recalling a reminiscence of twenty-seven years ago, when he, a young man, heard Dr. TYNG deliver an address before a Sunday-school Union in Philadelphia, in which he said he believed that there were no denominations in Heaven—that all were Episcopalians. He (EDDY) prayed in his heart then that if Dr. TYNG were a representative Episcopalian God might make him an Episcopalian also. The lamented Dr. BETHUNE followed in a similar strain, advocating Christian union, but he believed that all in heaven were Reformed Dutchmen. And he (EDDY) prayed as in the other case that he, too, might be a Reformed Dutchman. [Laughter.] Then, shortly afterward, in his own pulpit here, Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D. D., discoursed on the same topic, and he (EDDY) wanted to be a Presbyterian. And this thought of Christian unity has been growing and expanding in his mind ever since, and he thanked God that the thing itself is now so likely to be accomplished.

Dr. RUFUS CLARK, of Albany, read a paper which he presented to a convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations in Philadelphia, in 1865, and which had been adopted by it, setting forth ideas corresponding somewhat with those offered by Dr. CATHER. Every period, he said, has its own development. Fifty years ago, benevolence was developed. The Missionary and Bible societies, &c., were formed, and now Christian unity is the development. He saw the power that a united Christian Church possessed, and he warmly advocated the aims of the new Association. The proportion of undeveloped to developed power in the Church, is in the proportion of about fifty to one. He wanted the Church educated up to its highest power, until from the hill-tops of Zion, as from the mountain-peaks of Switzerland, when the sun is setting, the trumpeter calls the people together, and all unite in a song of praise to God for the blessings of the day.

A telegram was received from Dr. DICK, of Buffalo, announcing that the branch there was ready for any national action that might be adopted here.

Bishop JANES being called upon responded, but said he had been called in violation of contract. Dr. TYNG jocosely remarked that it was an Irish contract. [Great laughter and applause.] The Bishop believed that this meeting would amply pay for the money and time expended on it. He thanked God that there was nothing in the Discipline of the Methodist Church that prevented him from laboring with all other denominations so far as they sought his co-operation. He looked upon denominationalism as a blessing; it had caused the spread of truth in the world. He did not care for uniformity, nor did he want any village of 1,200 inhabitants in the land to be exclusively under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church. But he did want Christian unity, and anything tending to this end should have his hearty support. He accepted the proposition that thoughts are things, and words are facts; and the closer we stick to this, the better. But if we go further, and attempt to direct local organizations, we shall find antagonism.

Dr. DE WITT said he had nearly reached his eightieth year. He entered the ministry in 1812, when the Missionary societies were formed which are now sending forth the leaves of the tree of life to all parts of the world. There was a sweet atmosphere in the meeting that he thought would do great good, and he prayed that God might bless the Association and prosper its work until God's will is done on earth as it is in heaven.

Dr. ARMITAGE thought the plane of the Association was too low. Each one is satisfied in his own mind that he has in his own organization the elements of moral science. They should meet together to discuss great catholic questions as regenerate men and not as members of local churches, and they should cover ground not covered by other organizations, and they would find Christian unity in time when they were not looking for it.

Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON said that ten years ago he had been convinced of the necessity of some such association and such truths as he had heard here on this morning, and he had been laboring to promote it ever since. He had exchanged pulpits with ministers of every Protestant denomination in Boston, and even had sought an exchange with a Catholic priest. Remarks were also made by Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR, Prof. COMFORT, Rev. Mr. WILLIS, Dr. DEEMS and others, and the business of the meeting was ended by appointing A. V. STOUT and HENRY DICKINSON, Esqs., to act as temporary Treasurers. The doxology was then sung and the party separated, those who desired remaining to record their names as members of the Provisional Council.

THE FAY WILL.

An Interesting Litigation in Prospect—Proceedings Before the Surrogate Yesterday.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, proceedings in the matter of the last will and testament of Mrs. CATHERINE FAY, deceased, were entered upon, which, involving as they do, some important questions of both law and fact, will, probably, as the case progresses, become matters of general interest. Mrs. CATHERINE FAY, a resident of New-York, died April 10, 1869, leaving an estate valued at about $25,000, and consisting almost entirely of personal property. After her decease a will was produced, bearing date Sept. 21, 1865, which, on the 28th day of September, 1869, was admitted to probate by Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, then Surrogate. By the terms of this instrument HORATIO P. ALLEN, a lawyer of this City, and his wife, were made sole legatees, none of the blood relatives, of whom the deceased left a number surviving, being therein mentioned. The executors named in the will are JAMES RAYNOR and AUGUSTUS J. ALLEN, both residents of Poughkeepsie, the latter of whom, it is stated, has already qualified and paid over to the legatees a portion of the proceeds of the estate. Mr. ALLEN was for many years the legal counsel of Mrs. FAY, and drew the will in question. The proceedings begun yesterday is an application to set aside the probate of the will, and is brought under paragraph 30, article 2, page 61, volume 2 Revised Statutes at Large, in relation to the probate of wills of personal property, by the provisions of which any of the next of kin may contest the validity of a will of personal property within one year after proof of record.

The contestant, who brings this action, is ANNA M. MIRRIAN, a sister of the deceased, and in her petition to the Court the following allegations, in brief, are made: 1. That the deceased left, as her surviving relations, the petitioner, a sister of the whole blood; DAVID S. JACKSON and NANCY S. EDWARDS, brother and sister of the half-blood; five children of HENRY S. JACKSON, a brother of the half-blood, deceased; a daughter of JOHN H. JACKSON, and a son of MOSES H. JACKSON, both also children respectively of brothers of the half-blood, deceased. 2. That the petitioner has become possessed of all the interests involved, by due assignments, except the interests of the son of MOSES H. JACKSON and the children of HENRY JACKSON, deceased. 3. That the paper purporting to be the last will and testament of CATHERINE FAY, deceased, is not her last will and testament. 4. That at the time of the execution of the said paper, the testatrix was not of sound mind. 5. That at the time of making the said will the testatrix did not acknowledge the same, by her subscribed, to be her last will and testament. 6. That the signature was obtained by fraud, and under influence. 7. That the paper was not voluntarily signed by testatrix, but that her signature was procured by the coercion of HORATIO P. ALLEN and his wife and AUGUSTUS L. ALLEN, or by one of them, or by some other person. 8. That the paper was not properly proved before Surrogate TUCKER. 9. That the citations issued for the proof of the will were only served upon one of the next of kin. 10. That the legatees named in the will reside in New-York. 11. That at the time the will was proved petitioner intended to contest the same, but that counsel employed by her was misinformed as to the time the hearing was to take place. 12. That the executors to the instrument reside in Poughkeepsie.

The only witnesses examined yesterday were ASA L. SHIPMAN and Dr. NATHANIEL M. FREEMAN, the subscribing witnesses to the will, who were produced by the proponent of the instrument. The testimony was mainly as to the circumstances under which the will was signed, &c. At the conclusion of the examination the counsel for the contestant desired that the Surrogate should hold that as the testatrix had left her entire property to a non-relative, and her legal adviser only therefor, the proponents were under obligation to show that the devise was not obtained by undue influence. Judge HUTCHINGS decided that the subscribing witnesses having been produced, the provisions of the statute had been complied with.

The contestant's counsel then moved, that as the allegation had been made, that the will had not been properly proven, the proponents were bound to adduce affirmative proof to this effect. The Surrogate holding that this was not necessary, and that the contestant must at this point present her case, an adjournment was taken until the 20th inst.

Messrs. JAKES & MINER appeared as counsel for the proponents of the will, and Messrs. LUDOVIC BENNETT and D. C. BACKUS for the contestant.

Board of Supervisors—Appointment of Committees—A Bill for Defending the Murderer Reynolds.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 P. M., yesterday, the Mayor in the chair.

The President announced the following Standing Committees:

Annual Taxes and Finance—Hart, Charlock, Mitchell and McKiever. Civil Courts—O'Neill, Hart, McKiever and Woltman. County Offices—Coman, Woltman, Reilly and Cuddy. Criminal Courts and Police—Jerome, Irving, Schlichting and Plunkett. Public Charities and Correction—Plunkett, O'Neill, Charlock and Schlichting. Printing and Stationery—Hackett, Welsh, Coman and Dimond. Armories and Drill Rooms—Cuddy, Hackett, Reilly, Mitchell, Jerome and Dimond. Fuel—Reilly, Welsh, O'Neill and Irving. Salaries—Woltman, Plunkett, Welsh and Hart. Bridges—Mitchell, Charlock, McKiever and Irving.

A petition was read from WM. F. HOWE asking some renumeration for his services and a repayment of the disbursements incurred by him in defending the murderer, JOHN REYNOLDS, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. In connection therewith a resolution was offered to pay Mr. HOWE $5,000.

The Mayor said he was under the impression that the Board had no power to pass this or any similar resolution. The paper was then referred to a Committee.

A communication was received from the Board of Education containing the estimates for the present year, (already published.)

The Board then adjourned.

Robbery of a Swedish Immigrant.

JAMES KENNEY and CHARLES REILLY, seamen on board the emigrant steam-ship *France* of the National line, were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing $25 worth of clothing, the property of BASSHE ADELSOOHN, a native of Sweden. On Friday last the complainant arrived in this country from Europe, and when disembarking discovered that all her effects, valued at $25, had been stolen from her. On being questioned, the prisoners admitted the offense, and they were arrested. The commander of the steam-ship appeared in Court and pressed for the imposition of the extreme penalty of the law, to prevent similar outrages which were becoming quite common. The prisoners were fully committed.

Close of a Thirteen Days' Trial—Verdict for the Government in the Jay Cooke Bond Suit.

The suit brought by the Government against JAY COOKE & Co., the well-known firm of bankers, for the recovery of $18,000 in United States bonds, together with interest since 1868, was finished at the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD and a jury, after having lasted thirteen days. A large amount of evidence was introduced during the trial, and the case was warmly contested, both by counsel for the Government and for the defense. It was claimed that the bankers sold eighteen $1,000 Government bonds at the Sub-Treasury in this City about two years ago, and that they were subsequently discovered to be counterfeits, and to have been printed from a plate stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington. The bonds, which were purchased by JAY COOKE & CO. from private parties, in ignorance of their true character, were so finely executed that it was some time before their ungenuineness was detected. A demand was made by the Government for the redemption of the bonds, but this was not complied with by the bankers. A demand was also made on other banking firms who had sold the Government similar bonds under similar circumstances, with the same result. District-Attorney DAVIS, during the suit, brought witnesses to prove for the Government that the bonds did not belong to the regular issue of the Treasury Bureau, and that they were worthless. Mr. BURRILL, counsel for the defense, endeavored to prove that they were not fraudulent, and that his clients were not responsible for the alleged loss on the part of the Government. After summing up the case, yesterday, Judge BLATCHFORD delivered a charge to the jury, and the latter body then retired. The jury deliberated for about twenty minutes, and then returned with a verdict for the Government, giving $23,630 88 as damages against JAY COOKE & Co. It is probable that an appeal will be taken in the case.

THE RAMSEY-ERIE WAR.

The Alleged Conspiracy—Complaint Dismissed Except as to One Defendant—Sparring Among Counsel—The Lie Given and Returned.

The case of the Erie Railway Company *vs.* RAMSEY and others, which was adjourned from Monday, came on again yesterday morning, before Judge BARNARD, in the room of Circuit Part I. Immediately after the opening of the Court, Mr. TREMAINE said he arose to make a personal explanation. On the eve of the adjournment of the Court, yesterday, the counsel for the plaintiffs stated that on the argument before Judge BRADY, that he, the speaker, had charged Judge BARNARD with having made an extra allowance of five per cent. on what Mr. FIELD said was $100,000,000, an allowance of $5,000,000.

Mr. FIELD—It is a mistake. I did not say that—you said it.

Mr. TREMAINE—You were understood to say it by myself and by my associates.

Mr. FIELD—I did not say so.

Mr. TREMAINE—The learned counsel did say that I had caused my speech on that occasion to be published in the newspapers, and that I would probably do the same thing with the remarks I had the honor to submit yesterday.

Mr. FIELD—I did.

Mr. TREMAINE—I can scarcely understand why the learned gentleman has begged in a matter so impertinent and so irrelevant to the matter on trial here; and I can only account for it upon the supposition that he knew I was a stranger here, and that, like a good Christian, he proposed to take me in. [Laughter.] I never said, if the Court please, that your Honor made an extra allowance of $5,000,000. I never contemplated any such thing. On the contrary, the very motion I was making was to set aside the order directing the case to stand over to fix the amount of extra allowance, and it would have been absurd for me to say that an extra allowance had been made. What I did say was just as pertinent and relevant on that occasion as the gentleman's remarks yesterday, were pertinent and relevant here. Now I understand your Honor's announcement from the bench is a disavowal of the justice of the reports in the newspapers. As to the announcement that I had caused my speech to be published in the newspapers, it is just as false as the other.

Mr. FIELD—In the close of the argument before Judge BRADY upon the motion made by the counsel to set aside the order which you made in the case, that gentleman, after I had spoken without any intimation before hand of anything offensive whatever, and with the most cordial relations between us, with mutual respect so far as I knew, took a paper out of his pocket, and read to my certain knowledge a page of manuscript on which was written verbatim what was published in the newspapers the next morning. If the gentleman will give me his brief I will read it.

Mr. TREMAINE—It is here, Sir. You can read it.

Mr. FIELD then read as follows:

"The Counsel for the Corporation rises and asks for his extra allowance. The Judge requires an affidavit showing the value of the property involved, and declared, I will allow five per cent. This, said counsel, will be five per cent. on $100,000,000; extra allowance, $5,000,000."

Now, Sir, continued Mr. FIELD, that report was delivered to the reporter and published verbatim, so far as my memory serves me, the next morning. The whole thing is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end. I never said one word about $100,000,000, or about $5,000,000; and I never made any suggestion whatever as to the amount of allowance, except that I would present to the Court an affidavit on the 14th to show what service had been rendered. When I read that statement, I determined on the first opportunity to brand, as I now do brand, that statement as untrue. It does so happen that in this litigation I am never permitted to come into Court but there is a personal attack made upon me. It seems as though counsel cannot argue without making personal allusions which are wholly unprofessional and improper. Counsel are mere abstractions—they should have no feeling—they should have nothing to do except to discharge well and faithfully their duty to their clients. They should state the facts of the case in which they are engaged as they understand them to be. If the whole practice of the law could be conducted without any personal allusions and recrimination so far as counsel are concerned, it would be much better than under the present custom. As for myself I refrain from alluding to counsel, or at least of calling them by their names. Now as to what took place yesterday. I did not say that the counsel had asserted what I said in Court. I did not state then that what has been published with respect to my statement is a monstrous falsehood from beginning to end. This abuse of reporting has got to be a nuisance which must be stopped. It seems to be forgotten that to make a gross and inaccurate report of proceedings in Court is a contempt of the Court. It seems to be the intent of certain persons,—not the honorable members of the profession,—to pervert everything that transpires in Court for the purpose of subserving some purpose of their own. I protest against such a practice, and I hope it will yet be visited as it ought to be by those who have it in their power—the Judges.

Mr. TREMAINE—My friend seems to be getting upon the defensive. What was there of provocation or abuse in the remarks I submitted to the Court yesterday, which justifies or excuses the gentleman in bringing up a thing some four or five weeks old? Sir, the gentleman who reported your remarks was a gentleman of veracity. I fear my friend's memory is at fault. No man is ever more reluctant than I am to introduce personal matters. As to the reporters, I am not here to vindicate them. They can take care of themselves.

Mr. FIELD—The gentleman has put forth a statement highly injurious and untrue.

Mr. TRACY—It is substantially true. There may be a few inaccuracies of the reporters.

Mr. PECKHAM—I recollect distinctly that this matter was before your Honor on a motion to dismiss the complaint. The order was that it stand over to fix the amount of extra allowance, and Mr. FIELD then said in so many words, that the extra allowance in the suit at Rochester had been $92,000, and that this suit was of a great deal more importance. Your Honor then said substantially that you wished an affidavit stating the amount involved in the controversy, and that you would grant the usual extra allowance of five per cent.

Judge BARNARD—Not to exceed five per cent.

Mr. PECKHAM (continuing)—Mr. FIELD stated that the amount involved was the property of the Erie corporation, worth $100,000,000, and when the gentleman brands that as false, I, in turn, and in the same kind of language used by him, brand his assertion now as false, and he knows it.

Mr. FIELD—I care not what a polite and civil gentleman like him who has just spoken may say. Had it been said elsewhere it might have to be modified. In order that I might be sure I had not made a mistake when this attack of the gentleman was made before Judge BRADY, I sent to the stenographer for a verbatim report of what took place, and I have it now certified. I will send for it.

Judge BARNARD—In regard to this dispute which has arisen with respect to an extra allowance, it seems to me to be of very little importance to anybody but myself. I never allowed any five millions of dollars to anybody; but I remember saying that I should give an allowance not to exceed five per cent. upon the $700, the amount owned by RAMSEY. But that is not $5,000,000. In looking at the testimony I have come to the conclusion that the case cannot be maintained against Mr. GROESBECK. I therefore dismiss it without costs, leaving the charge of conspiracy standing against RUNCKLE and EATON.

Mr. FIELD desired the Court to note an exception to its ruling.

Mr. CADWALLADER, in behalf of Mr. EATON, called the attention of the Court to the relief originally demanded in the complaint, and insisted that subsequent events had rendered it nugatory.

Mr. SMITH, in behalf of Mr. EATON, urged that as the matter then stood it was merely the case of the Erie Railway against EATON. Mr. RUNCKLE, he said, was there merely as John Doe. He (RUNCKLE) had never been served, and had not appeared in the case in due form. The Court could not adjudge him guilty without giving him an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. This case was new pushed on merely from personal feelings of injury on the part of counsel. As to the charge of combining to bring a suit against the Company, it had been decided over and over again that men might lawfully combine to bring suits against a corporation, and divide the expenses among them pro rata. The real charge now was that Mr. EATON, by employing Mr. RUNCKLE, sought to gain control of both sides of the suit, as Mr. GOULD had sought to do in the Stockford suit. There was, he said, no proof of anything fraudulent on the part of Mr. EATON. The latter had acted simply at the request and on the instructions of Mr. A. S. DIVEN, the Vice-President of the Company. There was no proof whatever of any combination or conspiracy by Mr. EATON with any one. There was no proof that Mr. EATON had done anything illegitimate or wrong, in any sense. Here simple justice was to be done between man and man, without regard to the passions or prejudices of counsel. He asked, therefore, that Mr. EATON, as well as Mr. RAMSEY and Mr. GROESBECK, be relieved from all imputations and charges, by an order of the Court dismissing the complaint as to all of the defendants.

Mr. FIELD objected, and submitted a paper, which he asked the Court to regard as findings in the case.

The Court received the proposed findings, and it was finally arranged that the defendants should be allowed to submit their amendments thereto.

Still Another Ramsey-Erie Suit—Motion for Discovery of Books.

Ramsey et al. vs. *The Erie Railway Company et al.*—After the conclusion of the case before Judge BARNARD, the respective counsel went before Presiding Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers, in the suit of RAMSEY *vs.* The Erie Company. This case came up on a motion made by the plaintiff, RAMSEY, for an order that the Company be compelled to make a discovery of all their books and papers. The counsel on both sides were apparently very much in earnest. On one side it was asked that the motion be postponed until the decision of an appeal which had been taken from an order made by Judge BRADY. Plaintiffs' counsel were anxious to proceed and get the order, so that the books could be examined.

Judge INGRAHAM decided to hear the motion, and ordered them to proceed. Then it was that counsel for the Erie Company raised the technical objection that the petition of HOMER H. RAMSDELL, and upon which the order to show cause was based, had not been properly verified. It was verified, counsel said, as an ordinary affidavit; hence it was not good as a petition, and as an affidavit it was without a venue. It must, therefore, be rejected.

Judge INGRAHAM held that the objection, though a technical one, was well taken, and for the purpose of permitting the plaintiffs to serve properly-verified papers, he adjourned the motion to Monday next.

GEN. JORDAN ARRESTED.

The Cuban Leader Apprehended on a Charge of Violating the Neutrality Laws—His Denial of All Knowledge of Any Military Filibustering Expedition—Proposed Capture of Senor Ruyaz.

Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, a well-known leader of the Cuban insurrectionary forces, who has been staying in this City for several months past, was arrested at his boarding-house, No. 24 East Ninth-street, on Monday evening, on a bench warrant, issued at the United States Circuit Court. Exclusive mention was made of the proposed arrest in the TIMES of yesterday. The prisoner was apprehended by Deputy Marshals ROBINSON and KENNEDY, who visited the house under the guidance of a private detective, named A. W. DAVIS, better known as the "Spanish Spy." The warrant charged Gen. JORDAN, together with one or two other persons, one of whom is believed to be Señor RUYAZ, now at Philadelphia, with "setting on foot a military expedition against a foreign State (Cuba) and enlisting persons to serve as soldiers in the service of a foreign people," to wit, the people of Cuba. Gen. JORDAN expressed considerable surprise at the charge, but requested his custodians to allow him to procure bail. Later in the evening, he was taken to the residence of Judge WOODRUFF, who fixed the amount of bail at $10,000, after which the accused was taken before Commissioner GEORGE T. BETTS, who released him after the bond had been given, and after he had stipulated to renew the bond on the following day. Yesterday morning Gen. JORDAN appeared at the United States building in Chambers-street, accompanied by Hon. B. K. PHELPS, his counsel, and by several Cuban friends. The case being brought to the notice of Judge WOODRUFF at the Circuit Court, the latter commented on the neglect of the District-Attorney to fix the amount of bail previous to the execution of a warrant in the case in which the accused person was to be arrested at night-time. He mentioned that the amount of bail should be named in advance of the execution of a warrant. Subsequently Gen. JORDAN gave a bond for $10,000 before Commissioner SHIELDS for his appearance at the February term of the Court, to answer the indictment against him. Two sureties were required for him, one being LEONARDI DEL MONTE, of No. 21 West Forty-seventh-street, the other CRISTOBAL ALFONSO, of No. 29 West Forty-seventh-street. The indictment in the case was found by the Grand Jury on Monday. The officials at the District-Attorney's office refused to say anything about the alleged offense, or to furnish the counsel for the prisoner with any particulars. It was reported that the complaint was brought by the counsel for the Spanish Consul. Gen. JORDAN himself denies having had anything to do with organizing a filibustering expedition to Cuba, in violation of the Neutrality laws.

BRIGNOLI'S RAILROAD RIDE.

The Even Tenor of His Way Disturbed—A Broken Rail—Off the Track—Nearly $8,000 Worth of Dislocated Shoulder.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Trial Term, Part II., before Judge LARREMORE and a jury, yesterday, the case of BRIGNOLI *vs.* The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company was decided. The plaintiff brought suit against the defendant to recover the sum of $20,000 for injuries and losses sustained by reason of an accident on defendant's railroad. It was alleged on plaintiff's behalf that while the Company to which plaintiff was attached, known as the Brignoli Opera Troupe, was traveling on the railroad of defendant, and when near the town of Logansport, Ind., the car in which they were riding was thrown off the track and overturned; that by reason of the accident the plaintiff sustained a dislocation of the shoulder and other injuries; that he was thereby disabled for a considerable time subsequently, and compelled to forfeit engagements covering a period of four weeks; that he was compelled to expend about $1,200 for medical services, which, with the losses resulting from his forfeited engagements, amounted to $20,000. For this amount he seeks to recover judgment. With a view of showing the value of the plaintiff's time, it was proved by MAURICE STRAKOSCH that plaintiff's share of the profits for the week preceding the accident was $2,200, and his entire share for about three months up to that time $16,000. In reply to the question as to what was the plaintiff's position in his line of art, Mr. STRAKOSCH replied that he was one of the very few tenors in the world.

The plaintiff in his own behalf testified to the accident; that he was brought on by slow stages to Cincinnati; that he remained there for about a week under the charge of Surgeons SANDERSON and BLACKMAN; that in about ten days he reached New-York, and was placed under the care of Surgeon CARNOCHAN, who discovered that the parts were still displaced; that Doctor CARNOCHAN reset the broken bones and had plaintiff under his care for two months, until out of danger, for which he made a charge of $1,200. Plaintiff further testified that his professional earnings for the season up to the time of the accident were $23,000.

Surgeon CARNOCHAN testified to the nature of the accident, attendance and reasonableness of the charge.

At the conclusion of plaintiff's testimony the defendants moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that plaintiff had failed to show the corporate character of the defendant: that he had failed to show that the accident was due to any defect in the road or rolling stock, and that, without such proof, the Company not being insurers, he could not recover. This motion was denied, Judge LARREMORE holding, in conformity with the law as laid down in several similar cases, that where a car runs off the track it will be presumed that the accident is due to some defect, in the absence of proof to the contrary.

Defendants read testimony taken on commission, tending to show that the accident was the result of a broken rail; that such rail was broken immediately at the time of the accident, and showed no sign of any defect, and so far as could be discovered, the road was in good running order. In opposition to this, testimony was offered on the part of plaintiff, showing that the iron rail was imperfect, and had been broken into several pieces.

Judge LARREMORE, in submitting the cause to the jury, charged that if the accident was the result of causes over which the Company had no power, they were not liable; but, on the other hand, if the accident was not apparently the result of a freshet, or some similar cause over which they had no control, it was *prima facie* evidence of the Company's negligence. He further charged that no contributive negligence had been shown on the part of plaintiff.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $7,833 33.

L. N. SALAMON and Mr. PATTERSON for plaintiff; TITUS & WESTERVELT for defendants.

Board of Street Openings.

The Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, Controller and Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, forming the Board of Street Openings, met in private session in the Mayor's office yesterday. The Board has control of the opening, extending, straightening and closing of all streets south of Fourteenth-street.

The Immaculate Conception—Feast Day To-Morrow.

To-morrow (Thursday, Dec. 8) is celebrated by the Catholic Church throughout the world as a great feast day, in honor of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. But it is held in especial honor among Catholics in the United States, for the reason that this country has (in accordance with the custom of the Church, which gives to every nation some particular patron saint) been placed by the Sovereign Pontiff under the especial patronage of the Virgin. The festival of her Immaculate Conception, under which title all good Catholics delight to honor her, is, therefore, the patronal festival of the United States, as well as one of religious character throughout the world at large. Properly speaking, this festival is one of "strict obligation," to use the term employed by the Church; that is, it must be observed in the same religious manner as Sunday. It is incumbent, according to Church discipline, on every Catholic to refrain from servile labor, and, unless prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable cause, to assist at mass. As, however, serious pecuniary injury might result to many were they to observe the first mentioned part of this obligation, (refraining from work or business,) that part of it is in many instances remitted, though the duty of hearing mass is incumbent on all. The United States is regarded by the Holy See as simply a missionary country as yet; and, as in all missionary countries, those decrees that are not of divine, but simply of ecclesiastical institution, may be observed in greater or lesser degree according to circumstances. The refraining from servile labor comes under this latter head—an ecclesiastical decree. Of course all Catholics believe that the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary was brought about by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, speaking through the mouth of the Sovereign Pontiff; that it was, in fact, an exercise of the "infallible" prerogative which, the Church holds, attaches to the Pope when speaking to the whole world on any point of faith, although it was proclaimed sixteen years before the doctrine of infallibility itself was brought out into full dogmatic outline by the present Ecumenical Council of the Vatican.

Damages Against a Newspaper for Libel.

Capt. SAMUELS, of the *Dauntless*, recently brought an action against WM. C. BRYANT and JOHN HENDERSON, proprietors of the *Evening Post*, to recover damages for a libel, in which the Captain was accused of being on a drunken spree, and of attempting to commit suicide. The defendants put in no answer to the complaint, and hence the case came before a Sheriff's jury. In mitigation of damages, the defendants produced evidence to the effect that the next day after the publication of the article complained of, a retraction and an apology was published in the *Post*. It was contended by the plaintiff, however, that the insertion of the libel without any effort being made to ascertain the truth of the publication, entitled him to damages, so that the publicity which would naturally be given to the verdict, might have effect to counteract some of the harm caused by the libel. The jury assessed the damages at $5,000.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The following is the Court of Appeals day Calendar for Dec. 7: Nos. 72, 73, 70, 74, 75, 76.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

No.
7—Paige vs. Frost.

No.
9—Santz vs. Buckingham.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
28—The East River Bank vs. Webb.
29—The Third-avenue R. R. Co. vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street R.R. Co.
30—Boyle vs. Manice.
31—Warth vs. Radde et al.
32—Mullen vs. Decker.
33—Newhall vs. Decker.
34—Warth vs. Radde.
35—Claflin vs. Kelly.
36—Farnham vs. Reid.
37—Hoyt vs. Moore.
38—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
39—Same vs. Same.
40—The Sussex Nat. Bank of Newton vs. Monford.
41—Bruce vs. Jones.
42—Stiltheimer vs. Jaroslawski.
43—Jex vs. James.
45—Challess vs. Central Branch Union Pacific R. R. Co.
46—Evans vs. O'Brien.
47—Hoffman vs. Schultz.
48—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
78—Booth vs. Bronson.
79—Same vs. Same.
93—Bolles vs. Connolly.
102—The People vs. Cahol.

Nos.
116—Middlefield Fire-stone Dressing Co. vs. Barclay.
120—Pusey vs. N. J. West Line R. R. Co.

Call commences at No. 139—Ramsey vs. Gould.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
656—Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer.
5854—Lyons vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
1576—Hill vs. McKenzie.
1772—McCarty vs. Boston & N. Y. S. B. Co.
6662—Smith vs. Goodale.
1748—Brown vs. Watts.
2320—Dalton vs. Gilbertson.
3438—Munro vs. Hedges.
3516—Dovey vs. Bohen.
1710—Russell vs. Miner.

Nos.
1610—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
956—Hershfield vs. Levy.
800—Day vs. Ruprecht.
2676—Waterbury vs. Hudson Gas-light Co.
7592—Lamson vs. Wood.
1812—Man. Ins. Co. vs. Leland.
1814—Richards vs. Cullen.
1818—Woodman vs. Bartle.
1820—Rose vs. Sterne.
802—Gallup vs. Lederer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
39—Hope Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Soulter.
139—Funke vs. Oriental Mutual Ins. Co.
143—Sturm vs. Williams.
191—Sturm vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
409—Boundy vs. Marshall.
417—Ochs vs. O'Brien.
421—Luqueer vs. Brehn.
423—Smith vs. Mutual Ins. Co. of Buffalo.

Nos.
425—Newell vs. Culver.
363—Morgan vs. Marshall.
433—McGuire vs. Ross.
329—Disch vs. Kars.
367—Byrne vs. Hayes.
353—Buckman vs. Mongemoth.
427—Central National Bank of New-York vs. Clark.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
504—Walker vs. Northrup.
526—Collins vs. Judson.
96—Hathaway vs. McCormak.
496—Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co. vs. Guion.
272—Oldorf vs. Benner.
274—Philbrick vs. Dallett.
298—Henderson vs. Mahoney.

Nos.
508—McDougal vs. Powell.
226—Stewart vs. Field.
228—Miller vs. Combination Brick Co.
206—Hamilton vs. Ansbury.
598—Martin vs. Winchell.
600—McDaniels vs. Besson.
602—Jackson vs. Temple.
604—Faitoute vs. Temple.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
170—Stern vs. Mingenfell.
18—Kain vs. Kelly.
105—Schneider vs. Ahern.
129—Soullin vs. Dolan.
307—Suydam vs. Jackson.
395—Linderman vs. Wood.
448—Schweiger vs. Honiab.
449—Purcell vs. Kelly.
450—Despres vs. Ferris.

Nos.
451—Carl vs. Sherwood.
452—Joseph vs. Home Ins. Co.
453—King vs. King.
455—Brady vs. Herman.
456—Healy vs. Erie Railway Co.
457—Reynolds vs. O'Brien.
458—Schroeder vs. Thompson.

Part II.—Held by Lorremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
242—Roberts vs. Matthews.
251—Unger vs. Lichenstein.
181—Gullet vs. Spofford.
188—Same vs. Same.
251—Huerstal vs. Crabb.
191—Morehead vs. Mora.
430—Swann vs. Peak.
372—Militeir vs. Meves.
420—Reisir vs. Goldsmith.

Nos.
186—Goldstein vs. O'Brien.
255—Simons vs. Lyons.
182—Pastpuchin vs. Lyding.
762—Rodd vs. Alkers.

New Cause.
446—Stephens vs. O'Callaghan.
447—Blunt vs. Fitzgerald.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4364—Schabel vs. Parker.
4379—Schultz vs. Hailman.
4440—Greenbaum vs. Lasky.
3070—Hertz vs. Dell.
4124—Speigel vs. Leonard.
4294—Allung vs. Harrison.
4330—Britton vs. Du Bois.
4377—Mittnacht vs. Harschal.
4416—Baker vs. Cornell.

Nos.
4459—Smith vs. Totten.
4460—Vega vs. Altecal.
4461—Zunz vs. Reid.
4462—Morrow vs. Bowles.
4463—Maeder vs. Manhattan Gas Co.
4464—Isaacs vs. McAndrew.
4465—Spingarn vs. Shotwell.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4191—Lobdell vs. Robinson.
4268—Atherton vs. Hennessey.
4290—Casey vs. Dugan.
4362—Marshall vs. Brockway.
4365—Vogel vs. Davier.
4366—Same vs. Same.
4384—Bach vs. Sonk.

Nos.
4399—Comstock vs. Heisberg.
4466—Swesey vs. Ward.
4467—Hasbruck vs. Bearns.
4469—Dickinson vs. Traftoni.
4470—Humphrey vs. Walker.
4471—Nealson vs. Walker.
4472—King vs. Sermon.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.
3—Winkler vs. The City of Brooklyn.
59—Lander vs. Allan.
71—Solan vs. McConville.
93—Williams vs. Rogers.
114—Hofheimer vs. Hanley.
128—Duerr vs. Loewer.
121—Weiber vs. The Newton R. R. Co.
122—Guerther vs. The Newton R. R. Co.

Nos.
123—Rogers vs. Ingersoll.
137—McCagney vs. Lynch.
172—Fleming vs. Calder.
181—Ochs vs. Oppenheimer.
193—Bowen vs. Hoppe.
209—Andrews vs. Lane.
236—Kerwin vs. Hopps.
266—Rushmore et al. vs. Fent.
272—Cassidy vs. Callighan.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The following decisions have been rendered in the Court of Appeals:

Charles Starbiad, agent, respondent, Samuel H. Barrow et al. appellants; judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

In the matter of the application of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company to acquire the title to land, respondent, *vs.* Emerson E. Davis et al., appellants, the order was reversed and the application denied with costs, without prejudice to a new application.

Sarah Wood, administratrix, appellant, *vs.* Erastus B. Phillips, respondent; motion to dismiss the appeal denied.

John Beisekel, respondent, *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company; judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mary M. Hamilton, respondent, *vs.* Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, appellant; judgment affirmed for $136 11, and reversed as to the residue, without costs to either party in this Court, or the Supreme Court.

William L. Burke et al., appellants, *vs.* Eliza Valentine et al., respondent; judgment affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—DEC. 6.

By Judge Ingraham.

Friedman *vs.* Kelly, Meyer *vs.* Benkard, Selleck *vs.* Richmond, Bayer *vs.* Phelps, Dixon Crucible Company *vs.* N.Y. City Steel Works, Wise *vs.* Quinn, Hornby *vs.* Helme, Bowery Savings Bank *vs.* Cox, Kennedy *vs.* Kelly, Merchants' Exchange National Bank *vs.* Carpenter, Flecs *vs.* Delhanly, Lester *vs.* Harris, Schott *vs.* Suydam, Benedict *vs.* Hannegan, Walsh *vs.* Long, Halstead *vs.* Green, Westervelt *vs.* Allen, Homugne *vs.* Elkins, Bayer *vs.* Peck, Goldberg *vs.* Muir.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Ross *vs.* Butt; motion for commission granted without stay.

Price *vs.* Bondy; motion granted with costs.

Pearce *vs.* Maltby; motion denied on stipulation; plaintiff's cost of motion $10, to abide event.

Paulding *vs.* Brinckerhoff; motion granted with $10 costs.

Piper *vs.* Loughran; motion for two and a half per cent. granted.

Scuder *vs.* Boardman; allowance of five per cent. to plaintiff, and five per cent. to S. & J. S. Boardman.

Timms *vs.* Kiernan; motion granted for third Friday.

Waterbury *vs.* Whiting; motion granted for second Friday.

Weber *vs.* Ryerson; motion granted for third Friday.

Bradley *vs.* Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; allowance of $100 granted.

Tucker *vs.* Woolsey; motion granted for two per cent.

By Judge Cardozo.

Dressel *vs.* Ranous, Watson *vs.* Babcock; motions granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions were delivered today in the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 44.—*Stevens* vs. *Smith.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Kansas, and two other cases. The question in this case was, whether under the treaty with them the Kansas Indians could alienate their lands without the official sanction of the Secretary of the Interior. Several of them, heirs of the original grantees, sold their lands to Stevens, but afterward brought these actions to recover them, on the ground that they were incapacitated to sell. On the trial the Court refused to allow the documents purporting to be deeds to Stevens, to be introduced as evidence, holding that the grantors named therein could convey no title. This Court affirms the judgment entered, holding that, as the authority to sell was vested in the Secretary of the Interior, and was withheld from the Indians themselves, the sale was in violation of the law and void, and that Stevens took no title. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion.

No. 56.—*Downham* vs. *The City of Alexandria.*—Error to the Fifth Judicial District of Virginia.—In this case the City of Alexandria imposed a tax of $2 on agents and dealers in ale and beer by the cask, not manufactured in the city, but brought there for sale. The tax was resisted on the ground that it was unconstitutional, being a tax on commerce, and that it discriminated in favor of local manufacturers. The Court sustained the tax, and the case was brought here, where it was held that no question was raised by the record which this Court could consider under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act, as the record does not show that the tax was to be imposed on manufacturers outside of the State, but simply on those outside of the City of Alexandria. In such case the questions suggested do not arise, and the writ of error is dismissed. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 37.—*Cooper* vs. *Reynolds.*—Error to the Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.—This is the case brought by Reynolds to recover back his property sold to Cooper at a Sheriff's sale on a judgment of $25,000 against Reynolds and others for imprisoning the person of William G. Brownlow, now Senator, at the outbreak of the war. The Court below held that the proceedings in the Brownlow suits were void, and that Cooper took no title from the Sheriff. That judgment is reversed, this Court holding that the State Court, in which the Brownlow action was brought, had authority to issue the writ of attachment against the property of persons absconding from the State, and that such actions could issue in actions of tort. The judgment in that case was held to be void, and the case was remanded, for a new trial. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court. Mr. Justice FIELD dissented, taking the view that the State Court never acquired jurisdiction in the case of Brownlow vs. Reynolds.

No. 39.—*Jones* vs. *Andrews et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee.—The bill in this case was filed to restrain the collection of certain promissory notes, for failure of consideration. The complainant being a citizen of Georgia and one of the defendants being a citizen of New-York and the other of Tennessee, the bill was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. This Court hold that as Andrews voluntarily appeared, although he did not reside in the district where the suit was brought, the Court thereby acquired jurisdiction under the act of 1839. The decree below was, therefore, reversed. Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the opinion.

No. 50.—*The United States* vs. *Hutson.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.—In this and other cases decided with it, the act of Congress required of the defendants, as distillers, that they should enter, in a book for that purpose, the number of gallons placed in warehouse, and the number of gallons sold, &c., and the proof thereof. Their bonds also provided that they should do so, and the breach alleged was that they had not done as required. The Court below held that as the act of Congress did not require of the defendants a bond to this particular act, the bond required of them was void, and the judgment was void accordingly. The Government brought the case here, insisting that as the bond was voluntary, and being prohibited as against the policy of the law, it was valid; also that the condition which requires a true and faithful conformance to all the provisions of the act, necessarily includes the duty here not performed. The Court sustain this view of the case and reverse the judgment. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion.

No. 58.—*Field* vs. *Farrington, et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—This was an action to recover advances made by factors on consignments. The questions of fact under the charge of the Court, were decided in favor of the factors. The refusal of the Court to charge as requested, assign as error, as also certain portions of the charge. The judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered, Mr. Justice STRONG delivering the opinion of the Court.

No. 32.—*Dean* vs. *Nelson et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of West Tennessee.—This was a suit originally brought before the Civil Commission appointed by Gen. Veatch, commanding at Memphis, in 1863, to recover on certain promissory notes made by Nelson. He then being within the Confederate lines, where he had been sent by the Federal military authorities, the judgment was by default, with an order of execution against certain stocks of the Memphis Gas Light Company, owned by the defendants, in case of non-payment. After the close of the war this suit was commenced to recover the stocks, and the decree below was, that they be transferred to the plaintiffs there upon payment of the amount of the notes, &c. That decree was now modified and affirmed, Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivering the opinion.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Pratt.

ACTION TO SET ASIDE AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.

Jonathan S. Angel vs. *Abner H. Angel et al.*—On the 1st of June last, plaintiff got a judgment in the Supreme Court against the defendant (Angel) for $32,210 35, but the execution on the same was returned unsatisfied. In view of this apparent insolvency, plaintiff alleges that defendant, in 1866, made a contract with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York (which is also interested in the present defense) to purchase a large quantity of real estate in Morrisania, on which $30,914 were to be paid, $4,264 to be paid in cash, and the remainder to remain on bond and mortgage. Having obtained that contract, the defendant (Angel) agreed with Cornelius F. Thompson, who is another of the defendants, to give him one-half of the interest in the operation if he would advance one-half of the money. That was also agreed to. Still, another arrangement was made by which the title to the entire property was to be conveyed to Thompson by the Mutual Insurance Company with the understanding that Thompson was to hold one-half of the property upon secret trust for Angel's wife. Under these circumstances the conveyance was made, but the greater portion of the money was paid by Angel himself in service to the Insurance Company. Subsequently the greater portion of the property was conveyed to the wife of Thompson through Henry F. Tintor, another of the defendants.

The suit is brought to set aside these transfers, and to make the property liable on the judgment already issued.

The defendant Thompson, in his answer, alleges that he purchased the property from the Insurance Company, and that neither Abner Angel nor his wife ever had any interest in the property.

The case is still on.

George Bliss, Jr., for plaintiff; Edwin F. Felt and ex-Judge Reynolds for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—DEC. 6.

Before Judge Spencer and a Jury.

A CROSBY-STREET MAN-TRAP.

Strang vs. *The Woodward Steam Pump Company.*—This is an action to recover damages laid at $8,000. The circumstances on which the action is based are as follows: About one year ago the plaintiff, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, was passing along Crosby-street, opposite the premises in the rear of Brooks Brothers' clothing store. He had occasion to pass over a pit dug in the sidewalk and covered with plank, and when about the middle the planking gave way, and he, with five or six others, fell through. The result of this accident was, that the plaintiff sustained a compound fracture of the ankle and other injuries, for which he now claims damages. It appeared that the defendants were employed by the lessees of the premises, Cochrane, McLean & Co., to put in new boilers under the sidewalk; that by their direction the pit was dug, and it was claimed by plaintiff that on the night in question no responsible person superintended the covering of the pit, which was about fourteen feet deep, the consequence being that some planking was carelessly laid over a scantling three by six inches, which gave way under the weight of the five or six persons on it, and thereby caused the accident. The defense set up among others was, that the defendants were not liable; that if any liability existed it rested either with the lessees of the premises, Cochrane, McLean & Co., or with Spellman, the mason employed by defendants to excavate the pit and do the mason-work, and not with defendants. It was shown also against defendants that they caused this excavation to be made without the proper permit from the Croton Water Board. The case is still on.

C. N. Black for plaintiff; Larned and Warren, for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 6.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

WOULDN'T SUPPORT HIS WIFE—A SIX YEARS' BOARD BILL.

Emma L. Williams vs. *Robert L. Williams.*—This was an action by the daughter to recover against her father for the board of his wife, (her mother,) from 1863 to 1869, the facts whereof appeared in the TIMES of today. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,961. W. S. Weif for plaintiff; Mr. Aikin for defendant.

George J. Gardner vs. *William Rowe et al.*—The plaintiff in this action is a member of the firm of Gardner, Bacon & Co., large cotton brokers in this City, and the defendants represent what is known as "The New-York Warehouse and Security Company." The action is to recover the value of 828 bales of cotton, amounting to about $80,000, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from plaintiff, and transferred to defendants by Biddle & Co., cotton brokers, the latter being, as alleged, insolvent at the time, and the defendants having knowledge of that fact, and receiving the cotton to secure a pre-existing debt. The cause was opened at the last term of the Court, but owing to the absence of a juror, was put over to the present term. At the previous term, the facts as disclosed in the opening of plaintiff's counsel, were fully published in the TIMES. The cause is still on.

McFarland and Larocque for plaintiff; Evarts and Choate for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 6.

Before Judge Loew.

ALLEGED EXTORTIONATE CHARGES BY A MARSHAL.

Charles Watson vs. *Solomon Birch.*—In this case the plaintiff recovered a judgment against the defendant for over $500. A previous judgment had been obtained against the same defendant in the Seventh District Civil Court for $280 50, and an execution placed in the hands of John O. Lyst, a Marshal of the Court, for collection. Under this execution, property was seized and sold to the amount of $755 49, and, after deducting the auctioneer's fees, the Marshal received $656 55 to apply on the two executions in his hands. After paying the first execution in full, the Marshal tendered to plaintiff $80 on account of his execution, claiming to retain the balance, $257 45 as his customary fees. Mr. Allison, of the firm of Averill, Allison & Averill, attorneys for plaintiff, now bring this motion to have the Marshal's fees adjusted by the Court, claiming that all the fees to which he was entitled in the case amounted to only $12 12.

The counsel for the Marshal claimed that the property had lain in his possession sixteen days and fifteen nights, and that the expenses incurred were usual and customary.

Judge LOWE reserved his decision.

Mr. Allison for plaintiff; Mr. Rymert for the Marshal.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 6.

FIRST BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..113¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..108¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n..........b3.109⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..109⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..109⅛
3,000 do..........110
18,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n......58
5,000 N. Car. 6s, old bs. 47
2,000 N. C. St. 6s, n......25
11,000 Va. St. 6s, c. p. [illegible]
1,000 Erie 2d M., '79....92
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 97¼
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds. 91⅞
1,000 do.........91¾
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st. 93
1,000 Mor. & Es. C. bs. 88¼
1,000 Chi. & A. In. bs. 88
1,000 H. & St. Jo. City 1st. 87½
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 83¼
23,000 C. F. & M. 1st. [illegible]
5,000 L. S. Div. bds. 93
1,000 C., P. & A. 1st. c. 94
37 Bank of Republic..115
100 Bank Commerce..120
200 West. U. Tel.......44½
500 do.........b. c. 44¼
100 Mariposa Pref......10½
300 do.........b. c. 10
300 Bost. W. P. [illegible]
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co....42¾
15 Adams Express..66¼
12 Am. Mer. U. Ex....46½
70 Reading R........101¾

200 N. Y. C. & H. R...91⅝
100 do.........b. c. 91⅝
100 do.........b. c. 91½
500 do.........b60. 91¾
300 N. Y. C. & H. C. Scrip. 85
100 do.........b. c. 85
100 Erie Railway.......24½
200 Harlem R..........132
100 do.........b. c. 131
100 do.........131½
200 L. S. & M. S. S...c. 92½
800 do. [illegible]
5 Panama R.........76½
300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.......89
100 do.........b. c. 89½
60 C. C. C. & I. R. [illegible]
115 N. J. Cen. R.......109
50 Chi. & R. I. R. [illegible]
50 Mil. & St. P. R.......60
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. [illegible]
300 T. W. & W.......b3 51¼
200 do. [illegible]
29 P., Ft. W. & C. G....94½
100 D. L. & W. R.......109½
100 do.........b. c. 109½
100 Al. & T. H. R. [illegible]
50 Chi. B. & Q. R.......153
200 C., C. & Ind. C. R. [illegible]
100 do.........b3 18
100 do.........b. c. 18
200 Ohio & Miss R.......31½

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.107
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. [illegible]
60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..109⅛
10,000 do.........109¼
3,000 do.........b3.109⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.......110⅛
14,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n......58½
26,000 Vir. St. 6s, old......69
7,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan & July.......63
1,000 do.........66
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, n. [illegible]
1,000 Mo. St. 6s.........92½
1,000 do.........92¼
1,000 M. & St. P., 8s, 1st. 105
7,000 A. & T. H., 2d pf. 80
3,000 Ch. & N. W. s. f. 94
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 100
10,000 Union Pac., 1st. 81
2,000 do.........80⅞
8,000 Cen. P., Gold b. 91⅛
10,000 B., H. & E 7s, g. b. 29
200 Mariposa Pref.......10
200 Mich. Cent.........121

200 W. Un. Tel., bet. c. 44⅛
300 do.........44⅜
400 N. Y. C. & H. R.....91⅝
200 do.........b. c. 91¼
200 do.........91½
200 L. S. & Mich. So. 92⅛
100 do.........93⅛
120 do.........92
200 do.........bet. c. 91¾
400 Union Pacific.......18¼
100 do.........18⅛
500 do.........bet. c. 18⅜
100 do. [illegible]
200 Panama R.........76½
200 Ch. & N. W. Pref....89½
200 do.........89⅞
600 Mil. & St. P. R.......59⅞
200 N. J. Central R.....109
100 Tol., W. & W., b3. 51⅛
100 do.........51¼
200 Del., Lack. & W.....109⅛
200 Bos., Hart. & Erie 3
150 P., Ft. W. & C., G. 94¾
100 H. & St. Jo. R.......105
200 H. & St. Jo. Pref...113
200 Mor. & Es., bet. c. 91⅝

TUESDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

The Public Documents from Washington in the morning papers afford great, and, we may add, almost universal satisfaction to the friends of the Administration, so far as President GRANT'S Message is concerned, and general approval, among business people, irrespective of party, of the plain and sensible Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Message is bold to settle, with the Republican Party, the question of the Tariff. "An army of collectors and assessors," says the President, "is not a pleasant sight to the citizen, but that of a Tariff for revenue a necessity; such a Tariff, *so far as it acts as an encouragement to home products*, affords employment to labor at living wages, in contrast to the pauper labor of the Old World, *and also in the development of home resources.*" Whenever a further abatement of Tariff duties can be afforded by the condition of the Treasury and the necessities of the Public Debt, the President is for striking off the tax upon "Coffee, teas, and other articles of universal use *not produced by ourselves.*" This is the sort of Tariff or "Revenue Reform" which *he* favors, and which the present Republican Congress unanimously adopted in the abatement of duties in the Act of July 14, 1870, now about to go into operation. The abatement to take place New Year's Day on the articles of universal use, not produced by ourselves, including Sugar partially grown in Louisiana under an indirect protection of two to two and a half cents per pound, amount to about twenty-three million of dollars, calculated on the importation of the late Fiscal Year. Two-fifths of the old duties are to come off on Coffee and Tea, and about the same (on the average classification) off Sugars. Whenever a further sum can be safely spared, after the army of Collectors and Assessors of the internal taxes is reduced or altogether dispensed with, except as to Tobacco and Spirits, the President and the Republican Party will make Tea and Coffee and Spices free articles, and perhaps further modify the duties upon raw Sugars. They will be exceedingly cautious, on the other hand, about touching other duties, to the prejudice of the development of home resources, and at the peril of the ample support of the Public Credit.

A declaration so emphatic against the mischievous attempt to divide the country, irrespective of party lines, on so-called "Revenue Reform," is not only timely in itself, but could not come in a more appropriate connection than with the views of the President on the British aggressions and want of fairness in British policy on the Alabama claims, the fisheries and the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Of all Free Trade, British Free Trade or Free Trade discriminating in favor of British products should be least palatable to our people, under existing circumstances, and we apprehend that our sprightly young "Leaguers" and older Free Trade theorists of New-York will soon find it so.

The Report of Secretary BOUTWELL is by far the most practical document we have had from the Department for many years past. It was the fault of Mr. MCCULLOCH, from which the first Report of the present Secretary was not free, to indulge in views not practical, if even possible in their application to the state and popular opinion of the country in reference to Currency and Banking. It is not so with the Report published this morning, while the exhibit of the condition of the Treasury, its ample revenues as reflecting the general prosperity of trade, and of the reduction of the Public Debt, is plainly and most satisfactorily presented. There is nothing said to the prejudice or of the contraction of the popular Greenback Circulation (Legal Tender) of the Government, and no attempt made to force the refunding process on the National Banks. It is admitted that the new 4½ and 4 ⅌ cent. Stocks cannot, at present, be successfully substituted for the 6 ⅌ cent. 5-20s, but as the new 5 ⅌ cents can be so employed, without cost of exchange, he asks that the authority to issue this class of new Stock be extended from $200,000,000, as in the Act of July, 1870, to $500,000,000, which, and the continued application of the surplus, present and prospective, of the Gold from Customs, would soon extinguish more than one-half the 5-20s now outstanding, leaving the remainder for future exchange into the new 4 ⅌ cent. Stock, all circumstances favoring such a conversion, or if not, by a further extension of the new 5 ⅌ cent. Stock after the 5-20s of 1867 and 1868 come within the control of the Government in 1872 and 1873. The Secretary evidently expects, in addition to the present Gold surplus of about $80,000,000, to apply $70,000,000 out of the surplus revenues of the next seven months to June 30, 1871, and $50,000,000 out of the reduced revenues of the succeeding Fiscal Year to the reduction of the Debt, which, with $5,000,000 per annum saved in the exchange of 5-20s for 5 ⅌ cents, would reduce the Yearly Gold Interest charge upon the Funded Stocks of the United States, below one hundred millions per annum. We believe that a more vigorous application of the Gold and Greenbacks now held idle and worse than useless, because losing 6 ⅌ cent. Interest in the Treasury, would accomplish this result on or before the close of the present Fiscal Year.

The Wall-street markets were lower on Gold; firm on the Public Funds; easy in Money at 6 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers; active in the Foreign Exchanges at a fraction below what are known as the Bills of the standard drawers, and irregular on the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange. The President's Message and the Treasury Report are construed as insuring the market against any violent fluctuations on Washington news, and it is not believed that the action of Congress this side the Christmas Holidays will amount to anything as affecting financial questions, and nothing damaging is looked for after the New Year.

The Foreign telegrams look to but one end of the Franco-Prussian War. The French are beaten at all points, and the French Government of National Defense will soon be compelled to make such terms with the Germans as the King of Prussia may dictate by reason of actual exhaustion in Paris. Our private information leads to the belief that the members of the Government of Defense at Tours are making private fortunes out of the protraction of the War. The Italian lawyer, GAMBETTA, it is intimated, is conspicuous as jobbing in contracts for War material, and the large sum of Gold in the Bank of France, when the War began in July, is proving the curse of the French people by prolonging a useless and wicked struggle, after the French Armies, proper, have all been destroyed or led captive into Germany. In the south and west of France city after city is captured by the victorious Germans, and the improvised armies of French peasantry dispersed or captured wherever they attempt a stand against the organized armies of the invader. It is stated from Washington that Hon. C. C. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, is advised by his brother in Paris, representing the United States Government, that Paris may hold out until the New Year. The city is possibly provisioned until that time, but after the recent failures in the sorties outside the walls, the prospect is, if reason has not altogether departed from the authorities inside of Paris, that capitulation and peace will come sooner.

The Railway Mortgages are generally firm today. The Central Pacifics advanced to 91½ ⅌ cent. and the old Western Mortgages were in good demand at firm rates. The Southern State Bonds are also firm, and Tennessees, Virginias, Missouris and South Carolinas in demand. The State obligations proper of South Carolina, as also the direct obligations of Alabama, are regarded with favor, but the indorsements of the last-named State on Railway obligations, at 8 ⅌ cent. a year in Gold, are being somewhat pressed on the market, both for cash and as collateral for Money loans. It is also rumored that South Carolina has agreed to indorse certain Railway undertakings throughout that State, the particulars of which, in one instance at least, have come to our knowledge through some very extraordinary proceedings in Judge BARNARD'S Court.

Gold sold down to 110¼ ⅌ cent. in the forenoon, recovering, subsequently, to 110⅜ ⅌ cent. The leading drawers of Exchange asked 109 ⅌ cent. on London in the early part of the day, but the demand for Wednesday's mail being supplied by other good bankers at 108¾@108⅞ ⅌ cent. the prevailing standard rate left off at 108⅞ in the Afternoon.

In the Railway Share market the bearish effort was conspicuous against New-York Central Stock and Scrip. The Stock was sold down to 91½ ⅌ cent., and the Scrip to 84¾@85 ⅌ cent. One of our enterprising neighbors has discovered, according to his report this morning, that the Scrip *may* be illegal, but the basis of this conclusion is not given, and we apprehend that he will find the same Dividends continued on the Scrip as on the Stock of the Company, both paying 8 ⅌ cent. per annum, and the net earnings of the Road extinguishing $2,000,000@$3,000,000 of Debt per annum in addition. There was a lively movement on the Union Pacific "fancy" Stock—down to 16 and up again to 18@18½ ⅌ cent. The Western Stocks were generally steady in price, although the bearish interest in the market was against these Stocks, as well as New-York Central.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 6.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	107½	107¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109⅜
American Gold Coin	111	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	58⅜	58⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅝	91⅝
N.Y.C. and H. Debt Certificates	85⅛	84⅞
Reading Railroad	101⅞	102⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅝	110¼
North-west Common	81	80¾
North-west Preferred	89½	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	42⅛	42⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	59⅞	60
Lake Shore	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31⅜
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛	51⅜
Western Telegraph	44⅝	44⅜
Erie	24⅝	24⅜

The recent large advance, succeeding the annual election of Directors in October, in the Western Union Telegraph, has led to inquiries as to the probabilities of selling the concern to the General Post-office of the United States, (after the manner of the English telegraphs to the British Government,) and the prospects of a January Dividend on the Stock of the Company. Our belief is that the new party in the Direction make no calculation upon selling out the Telegraph to the Government. They hold the Stock to be worth more than it is now selling for. As to the January Dividend the old Directors do not speak encouragingly, but if a Dividend has been earned, of which there is said to be no reasonable doubt, the question of its declaration and payment will probably be determined in January by the vote in the Direction of the largest actual holders of the Stock at the time.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6.

Gold receipts	$353,886 64
Gold payments	245,835 00
Gold balance	60,439,016 03
Currency receipts	128,447 70
Currency payments	305,903 67
Currency balance	6,770,482 55
Customs	290,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881....109¾
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881....113⅛
5-20 registered, 1865....108
5-20 coupon, 1862....107⅛
5-20 coupon, 1864....106⅞
5-20 coupon, 1865....106⅞

5-20 coup., n. i., 1865....109⅛
5-20 coupon, 1867....109⅛
5-20 coupon, 1868....109¼
10-40 registered....106⅛
10-40 coupon....106⅛
6s Currency....110¼

And the following for the State bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old....60
Tenn. 6s, new bds....58⅜
Va. 6s, reg., old....[illegible]
Ga. 7s, new bds....91⅜
N. C. Fund'g Act, '66....25
N. C. 6s, n. bds....25
N. C. 6s, Special Tax....24
S. C. 6s....84
S. C. new bonds....65¼
S. C. April & Oct....63¼
Missouri 6s....92¼
La. 7s, Penitentiary....75
California 7s....100
Connecticut 6s....101¼
Rhode Island 6s....101
Alabama 8s....101
Ark. 6s, Funded....65
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., '81....103
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., '86....103¼

Ill. Canal bonds, '70....100¼
Ill. coup. 6s, '77....100¼
Ill. coup. 6s, '79....100¼
Ill. War Loan....100½
Ind. 6 ⅌ c. War Loan....100
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., '73....100¼
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., '78....100
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., '83....100
Michigan 7 ⅌ c., '78....106
N. Y. reg. B'nty L'n....107
N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n....107
N. Y. 6s Cal L'n, '72....103
N. Y. 6s Cal L'n, '73....103
N. Y. 6s Cal L'n, '74....103
N. Y. 6s Cal L'n, '75....103
N. Y. 6s Cal L'n, '76....103
N. Y. 6s Cal L'n, '77....103
N. Y. 6s Cal L'n, '78....103
N. Y. 6s Cal L'n, '79....103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E....89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub....87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76.100¼
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79....90
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83....85
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80....81¼
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88....75
B., N. Y. & E 1st, '77. 87¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.105
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75....99
Harlem 1st....90¼
Harlem C. M. & S. F....90¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds....92

Gt. West. 1st, '88....100
Gt. West. 1st, '88....89
Gt. West. 2d, '93....89
Gal. & Chi. ex....100¼
Gal. & Chi. 2d....95
Chi., R. I. & Pac....100⅜
Morris & Essex 1st....100⅜
Morris & Essex 2d....90
Clev. & Tol. S. F....100
N. J. Cen. new bds....100
N. J. Cen. 2d....100
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.102¼
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 96
Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F 79
Clev. & Pitts. 2d....[illegible]

Alb. & Sus. 3d bds....[illegible]
[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

Manhattan	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Importers & Traders'	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Manuf. & Merchants'	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	Central National	[illegible]
North River	[illegible]	Second National	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Traders'	[illegible]	First National	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]	Del. & Hudson Canal	[illegible]
Leather Manufact.	[illegible]	Pennsylvania Coal	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Cumberland Coal	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Spring Mountain Coal	[illegible]
Broadway	[illegible]	Maryland Coal	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Canton	[illegible]
Mercantile	[illegible]	Quicksilver Mining	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	Mariposa	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	[illegible]	Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]
Irving	[illegible]	American Express	[illegible]
Citizens'	[illegible]	United States Express	[illegible]
Grocers'	[illegible]	Merchants' Union Ex.	[illegible]
Market	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

City 6s, Old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, New	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Connecticut Air Line Bonds, being marketed by Messrs. HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall-street, are reported by them as in good demand from investors. One hundred thousand dollars of the bonds were delivered today to a gentleman of wealth, who has taken them for his own investment. The enterprise, we are advised, is rapidly approaching completion, a very heavy force being employed on its construction.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF THE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Five-sixths of the road are already graded.

Cross-ties for the same are all delivered upon the line.

Nearly one-third of the track is laid with rails.

Over one-half the dock and bridge work is completed.

A THOUSAND MEN are vigorously pushing the work to completion, and the whole line will be finished and ready for business by May next.

The Company, being determined to push the work as rapidly as possible, offer the remainder of the LOAN at 85 and accrued interest in currency.

We regard this enterprise as one of the very best in the South, and confidently recommend the Bonds to our correspondents and customers.

A liberal commission allowed agents, and those who buy to sell again.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-street.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

☞ AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, at the bank, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence suddenly to remove from our midst our beloved associate, MR. FREDERICK W. COGGILL; and, whereas, in this dispensation, we are called to mourn the irreparable loss of one who was identified with the interests of this institution from its organization, as an active, efficient, and at all times faithful counselor; therefore,

Resolved, That while in the death of FREDERICK W. COGGILL we bow in meek submission to the will of Him who "doeth all things well," we mourn a friend [illegible] judgment, and whose true affection bound him closely to our hearts.

Resolved, That his services in behalf of the interests of this institution have been such as to leave a record in our memory more lasting than any tribute we can [illegible].

Resolved, That while we would not draw aside the veil which separates private and domestic sorrow from our own, we [illegible] our hearts.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That, as a Board, we will attend the funeral of our departed brother.

(Signed,) WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.

☞ CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against having transactions with any persons issuing circulars or undertaking to transact business under the name of our firm who are not connected with us. LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway.

☞ THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and Western Railway Seven per Cent. Gold Loan is based on a completed Trunk line, 205 miles in length, running from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., and forming connections with most of the principal lines to the Atlantic and Pacific. The equipments are large, and the present business fully demonstrates that this will be one of the best paying roads in the United States. We offer the balance of these bonds at 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at 90 and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information at either of the undersigned.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1870.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Hops, bales	279
Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Hides, No.	[illegible]
Broom-corn, bales	[illegible]	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Lead, pigs	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Molasses, hhds.	[illegible]
Copper, cakes	[illegible]	Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Pecans, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Cut meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bush.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bush.	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Rye, bush.	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bush.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bush.	[illegible]	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs.	[illegible]
Peas, bush.	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
		Wool, bales	[illegible]

The export clearances, since our last, [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange [illegible] follows:

By the steamer *Magdala*, for Liverpool—[illegible]

By the ship *Hengist*, for Liverpool—[illegible]

By the ship *New World*, for London—[illegible]

By the bark *Amerika*, for Glasgow—[illegible]

By the bark *M. A. Way*, for Antwerp—[illegible]

ASHES—[illegible]

BEESWAX—Has been in light request at 32c.@33c. for Yellow ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A slow movement has been noted in all kinds on the basis of previous nominal quotations.

BRICKS—Continue in fair request and firm. [illegible] Croton, $11@$15, and Philadelphia Front at $30@$32 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue very quiet and nominal, including Adamantine, light weight, [illegible]; Plain Sperm, [illegible]; Patent Sperm, [illegible] ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in moderate demand at $1 60 ⅌ bbl. [illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COCOA—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

Stocks of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At New-Orleans	[illegible]
At Galveston	[illegible]
At Mobile	[illegible]
At Philadelphia	[illegible]
At Baltimore	[illegible]
At New-York	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

FEATHERS—Have been inactive and nominally unchanged in price.

FIRE CRACKERS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

FRUIT—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HEMP—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate demand at $1 15 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—The demand has been more satisfactory [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 5.—[illegible]

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the Week Ending Dec. 5, 1870.

	Sperm Oil. Bbls.	Whale Oil. Bbls.	Whale-bone. lbs.
New Bedford—Bark *Wave*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston—Brig *Surprise*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1 to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports for the week ending Dec. 5, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1 to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SKINS—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE COQUETTE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Fowler.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Messrs. Walter Montgomery, Mark Smith and Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. (German Opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
LECTURE BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN. Subject, "The Bright Side."

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
CONCERT. For the benefit of the Orpheon Free Schools.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENS ARMORY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A dispatch from the King of Prussia to the Queen, dated Versailles, midnight, Sunday, says that after a two days' battle, in which the army of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was mainly engaged, St. Jean, a suburb of Orleans, was captured, together with thirty guns and 1,000 prisoners. The Prussians found nine cannon and much ammunition on the field before Amiens. A Tours telegram of the 5th inst., says Paris news by balloon had been received there to the 4th, consisting of official reports of the progress and results of Gen. Ducrot's movement. Thursday, the 1st inst., they state, was passed in burying the dead and aiding the wounded. On Friday morning, the Prussians attacked the French at Champigny, and in front of Villers, with great impetuosity, and, after seven hours' fighting, failed to carry the contested positions, and retired leaving 15,000 to 20,000 dead and wounded on the field. On Saturday the French recrossed the Marne, and took up position without resistance. Among the French killed was one General. Gen. Sonnitz, in his reports, says the attacking force was composed of Saxons and Wurtemburgers and exceeded 100,000. Their losses, he thinks, must have been extraordinary, for they suffered the French to cross the river unopposed. Paris is ecstatic over the success of the French. A dispatch from Havre, dated the 5th, at 6 P. M., says that all communication with the interior of France was severed.

WEST INDIES.

The cable expedition has reached St. Thomas, whence a cable to Porto Rico and thence to Jamaica, is to be laid....The Province of Cibao, San Domingo, is in arms against Baez. The previously-reported defeat of Cabral is said to have been a victory for him. Baez has decreed that State warrants shall pass for their face value, or otherwise the Government will only redeem them at their discount value. The people await Gen. Grant's Message. The wealthy class still hope for annexation....Hayti is quiet....The crops in Porto Rico promise an abundant yield.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Caracas advices to Nov. 25 have been received, by way of Havana, giving details of the progress of the revolution in Venezuela. The triumph of Guzman is conceded to be an accomplished fact....Advices from Montevideo to Nov. 6, show that the revolution in Uruguay has made a progress which threatens the existence of the Government. The revolutionary commander had out-generaled two Government Generals, defeating them in detail, and after a march of 200 miles, appeared before Montevideo, the capital, which he besieged with the prospect of an early capture. Several marine disasters are reported in the vicinity of Cape Horn....Advices from Paraguay to Oct. 26 have been received, which indicate that the gradual restoration of order was progressing. The treaty of peace was still incomplete. The question of incorporating freedom of religion in the new national charter created much agitation, and the women were urged to petition the Provisional Government and the Chamber of Deputies against it.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday adjourned at 2:35 o'clock, in order to allow for the completion of the revision of Standing Committees. During the morning several bills were introduced, including one to authorize the election of a delegate from the Indian Territory, and one looking to the repeal of the income tax. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the regulations for transporting goods in bond from foreign ports through the United States to Canada.

In the House a large number of bills were introduced. Three of them related to the repeal of the income tax. A bill to extend the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix River or Lake to the end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, was opposed by Mr. Wood and others, on the general ground that it involved the giving away of public lands to private corporations. The bill was finally laid on the table, and a motion to reconsider, which was subsequently made, was postponed till Tuesday next. It was proposed, among other things, in the discussion that timber and mining lands should be excluded from the grant, and that the land granted should be sold to actual settlers at not more than $2.50 per acre. Several bills were introduced looking to the revival of navigation and the commercial interests of the country. One of these provides for the removal of all duties from materials used in building vessels for the foreign trade, and two others provide for the registry in United States ports of foreign-built vessels. One of the latter, introduced by Mr. Reeves, allows the importation of iron sailing vessels of not less than 1,500 tons and composite ones of not less than 1,800 tons; iron steam vessels of not less than 2,000 tons, and composite ones of not less than 2,500 tons. The owners are required to furnish sureties in twice the cost of the vessels, and to employ from three to ten (according to the size of the vessel,) American boys as apprentices in the art of seamanship. The abolition of the franking privilege was also proposed, and Mr. Logan asked leave to introduce a bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the navy. This being objected to, he gave notice that on Monday next he should move to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Among the resolutions adopted was one directing the Census Committee to inquire into complaints of the inaccuracy of the late census, and one calling for the correspondence relating to the search of American vessels by the Spanish authorities. Resolutions were offered, and objected to, calling for information respecting the employment of troops at Montgomery, Ala., and elsewhere in the South, and one discharging the Reconstruction Committee forever. These went over under the rule. The portion of the President's Message relating to the shipping interests of the country was referred to the Committee on Navigation.

GENERAL.

Viscount Treilhard, in accordance with a previous arrangement, called, unaccompanied, and at the Executive Mansion yesterday at noon, was presented to the President by the Secretary of State, when he submitted his credentials from the French Government of National Defense, accrediting him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States. The usual speeches were made, and the new French Minister withdrew. He was dressed in plain clothes. The ceremony took place in the "Blue Room."

A colored boy of fifteen years, named Charles H. Cluff, has confessed the murder of the aged Benjamin Howard, of Westport, implicating another lad named John Pettis in the act. Their object was robbery.

The steam-ship *Gen. Meade* was spoken off Key West on the 2d inst., by a pilot-boat, and reported that the crew of the missing steamer *Mariposa* had been picked up.

The "Ring" in the San Francisco Board of Supervisors has been successfully broken up in the organization of the new Board. The "Taxpayers" and "Independents" now control the destinies of the city.

In the Vice-Admiralty Court at Halifax, N. S., yesterday, the American fishing schooner *Wampthuck*, seized in June last for alleged violation of the Treaty of 1818 and the Fishery laws of Canada, was condemned to be forfeited, with her stores and cargo.

During a violent wind-storm on Monday several unfinished houses in St. Louis were wholly or partially blown down, involving considerable loss. Fences and chimneys innumerable were also blown down. A portion of the west wall of a four-story stone-front building, on the corner of Vine and Front streets, Cincinnati, was blown down on Monday night. No person was injured.

A brief caucus of the Republican Senators in Washington was held yesterday morning, at which a committee was appointed to nominate members of the various Standing Committees of the Senate.

Several cities in Massachusetts held municipal elections yesterday, and the following are among the successful candidates for Mayors: In Cambridge, H. R. Harding; Chelsea, J. W. Fletcher; Taunton, Daniel L. Mitchell; Fall River, Samuel L. Brown; Haverhill, Mayor Whittier re-elected; Lawrence, M. Davis. These elections had no political significance or interest.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge died at the Astor House, in this City, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was forty-nine years of age.

Mr. David Dudley Field.

Whenever we are attacking the corruption of the Bench, or exposing the system under which a Star Chamber has been established in New-York, we are in the habit of receiving numerous letters from lawyers begging us to "go on," assuring us that our articles are perfectly just, (which we had taken the trouble to ascertain before,) and deploring very bitterly the manifest decline which has taken place in the machinery connected with the administration of justice.

Is all this sympathy intended only for show purposes, like the "best room" in some persons' houses? Do the members of the legal profession really feel what they say when they talk about their "indignation" over the shameful abuse of justice which has taken place in connection with Erie suits, for example? If they *do* mean it—if they are not all humbugs, as the public is very much inclined to believe they are—why do they not make a stand against their own professional brethren who are doing all within their power to increase the corruption of the Bench, and the degradation of the Bar?

Take the case of Mr. David Dudley Field. It has been said of him that he would not have much reputation in America but for his reputation in England, and that he would not have much reputation in England but for his reputation in America. Certain it is that he shows much greater solicitude about his English reputation than about his reputation here. And yet he is the right-hand adviser of James Fisk, Jr.,—and Fisk has done more to depreciate the value of American securities abroad, and to cheat foreign investors, than any one else living. It may be said that a lawyer is bound to take all cases which are brought to him—but no *honest* lawyer ever said that. A member of the Bar is as free to choose his business, and make his class of practice, as any other man who lives by the exercise of his talents. Mr. David Dudley Field can be in no doubt about the character of the work he has to do for James Fisk, Jr. He is behind the scenes. Fisk's motives are all bare to him. Without Mr. Field's advice, Fisk would very often find it difficult to carry out his projects, for no other lawyer of Mr. Field's position would consent to act for him. When Fisk and Gould managed to seize the shares held by foreigners in Erie stock, did Mr. David Dudley Field advise them to make restitution? Has he ever tried to check Fisk and Gould in their swindling enterprises? Mr. Burt, the solicitor who recently came out to see what he could do for the foreign stockholders, went away complaining of the Judges. But he ought also to report to his employers that Mr. David Dudley Field—who has ere now been heard before committees of the House of Commons on legal questions—devotes nearly all his time and resources to advising Fisk and Gould how to escape the penalties properly attending their acts.

It is idle to talk in a general way about "reforming the Bar" while such an example as this is before the eyes of the younger members. No lawyer is obliged to aid and abet James Fisk, Jr., in the scandalous transactions with which his name is associated. No lawyer who was really proud of his profession could do it. But Mr. David Dudley Field knows that we are now in a condition when scarcely any breach of duty excites surprise in the public mind. Everything is taken as a matter of course. A lawyer, therefore, thinks first of making money; and as there is a fortune in the law business of the Erie road, Mr. David Dudley Field takes the solid pudding, and leaves the other members of the Bar to wonder how it is that a man of so much pretension should be able to bring himself to act for so great a rascal as James Fisk, Jr.

Political Disabilities.

When a man gets up and talks as Gov. Vance of North Carolina has been doing, about his having been all through the war a Union man, and nothing but a Union man, we doubt very much the expediency of exposing the falsehood of his assertion. There has been a great deal said, and much of it justly said, about the necessity of repentance on the part of the rebels, before we can again safely admit them to full participation in the government of the country; but then it will not do to be too particular about their mode of showing their repentance. It is useless to expect them to go down on their marrow-bones, and acknowledge that they sinned, and were deceived when they tried to overturn the Union. The essential thing is that they should in their hearts be sorry for having rebelled, and be sincerely determined never to do the like again; but it matters very little in what way they reveal this state of mind. Gov. Vance made, during the war, some very ferocious, and indeed we may add atrocious, speeches to the rebel troops, and did what in him lay to instigate the persecution of Union men and recalcitrant Confederate conscripts in North Carolina.

We suppose there is nothing easier than to prove all this before the Senate; but then he can hardly give a stronger proof of his having repented of it, and of being hereafter resolved to lead a sober and loyal life, than his coming boldly out in the presence of his neighbors, and in the character of a Union man, and talking as if no disloyal words ever passed his lips. This is not certainly a formal expression of repentance, but it is a *sign* of repentance which there is no mistaking; indeed, it involves, to a man of any self-respect, an amount of humiliation, which almost entitles it to the name of penance. What good purpose can be served by asking for anything further, provided the principle be once conceded, as it has been conceded, that rebels may purge themselves of their guilt in some manner or other, so as to qualify them for a seat in Congress?

Considering what has happened in Missouri, we trust the question of a general amnesty will receive an early discussion from Congress. The result of the election there has shown one thing clearly—that there is, or is likely to be, enough division of sentiment among Republicans in all the Southern States on this subject to make the continuance of the existing disabilities, imposed on persons guilty of having taken part in the rebellion, a probable, if not actual, source of dissension and weakness in the party; and this division is likely to grow wider and deeper as time wears on, and the passions excited by the war subside. Moreover, there is a very general and very well-founded feeling at the South, that these disabilities are injurious to the business interests of the Southern community. Apart from its influence on State politics, it is not possible to divide a community into two classes, one of them under a cloud, and governed by the other, without creating or protracting more or less bitterness of feeling; and from bitterness of feeling business always suffers, even if it does not show itself in open violence. It is, however, of the utmost importance, both to blacks and whites, that business should prosper, and the tide of immigration be attracted South of Mason & Dixon's line, and it will not be so attracted so long as existing political questions, deeply affecting men's feelings as well as their interests, remain unsettled in that region. The character of the men who have risen to the surface in Southern politics ever since the war, and particularly of that portion of them which has been contributed by the war, has done the South serious damage, moral as well as material, and it will not be mended greatly—though we think the colored voters are rapidly beginning to understand the Whittemores—until the whole community of each State is admitted to the management of its affairs, and that this may be done, without damage now, we have no doubt. In the last five years the negroes have learned to take care of themselves pretty well, both at the polls and otherwise, and in this field of activity they are certainly more likely to improve than to go back.

Then, it must be remembered that the ex-rebels, be they bad or good, useful or mischievous, are not going to leave the country. They are here among us, an element, and a large, important, and influential element, in the population. It is one of the principles, and soundest principles of our Government, that all elements of the population, bad or good, ought to be represented, and that the safety of the State requires that each should have a recognized outlet for its feelings and opinions, whatever these may be. The whole Union is undoubtedly the better for having even such a constituency as New-York City appear by members in Congress, and give vent to any badness there may be in it, and show by the very character of its representatives what the political tastes, standards, and opinions of its majority are. This rule applies no less to political heterodoxy than to moral corruption, as long as it involves no danger to the State. Vance's extraordinary declarations about his past record, show that the Government has at least nothing to fear from him. It is quite certain that no good purpose would be served at this time of day by punishing him, and it only remains to consider, therefore, whether if he represents the views and feelings of any considerable portion of the people of North Carolina—and there can be no doubt that he does—it is in the interest of the rest of the country to keep him out. We imagine not; if he or his constituents have any treason left in them, or still entertain any sentiments hostile to the peace and dignity of the Government of this Union, the sooner and more correctly they are blurted out in some conspicuous places, the better; for all history shows that traitors are never so dangerous as when they are gagged.

How the Money Goes.

On Monday, Nov. 28, the Board of Canvassers assembled in their usual haunts for the "transaction of business." The official records show that on this occasion there were absent Mayor Ancillary Oakey Hall, Recorder Hackett, and Aldermen Hart and Jerome. The rascals present—for their action shows them to be rascals—were the following:

Thomas Coman, Chairman, in the chair, and Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Irving, McKiever, Mitchell, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch, and Woltman.

Before these men finished the business they had come about, they had voted away *a quarter of a million* of the people's money. If you are a small householder, finding it difficult to provide food and clothing for your children, remember that the Aldermen whose names we have given above have helped to make your lot harder—and Mayor Hall, although absent, was as bad, if not a little worse, than any of them.

Why is it, some will ask, that the outrage is not exposed by the Press? Because a large part of the quarter of a million was spent in *bribing the Press*—that was the business the Aldermen met to transact. It is all managed by advertising what is called "the official statements and declarations" of the last election. The advertisement makes about fifty-two columns of a newspaper, and *sixty-two* journals were selected to receive this bribe. It has been estimated by careful persons that the total cost of this operation will not be less than $287,460. And this is paid in order that every avenue of information ordinarily accessible to the public may be closed.

The journal—if we can call it a journal—which gets the bulk of the booty, is owned by the head rogues, Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and one or two others. On Saturday, Dec. 3, the *Transcript*, of which *one hundred copies* are sold, consisted of 504 pages. The advertisement will be charged at the rate of, say 25 cents a line, though doubtless this is too low for a paper with such an immense circulation. There are about 138 lines to a column, and four columns to a page. Reckoning it at this rate—and we feel that we are far behind the fact in the estimate—the cost of the issue of this one number of the *Transcript* cannot be *less* than *sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars*. What do the tax-payers, who suppose that Tweed and Sweeny are *not* thieves, say to this? Is it not a pretty good day's work, even for Tweed?

The bribed newspapers will cost about $210,000, and thus we have the grand total of $278,724 for a single advertisement. The list of the newspapers, which appears on page 470 of the *Transcript*, includes those very powerful organs, the *New-York Official Railroad News*, *Real Estate Record*, *Era*, the *Irish World*, the *Stockholder*, *Wall-street Journal*, the *Gazette*, *Weekly Inquirer*, the *Sunburst*, and the New-York *World*. Many of these papers, and others to be found in the list, could not live six months if the City did not support them. We have no doubt that this may be said with perfect truth of the New-York *World*.

It will be observed that we have not referred to the expenses of "book-making" in connection with the canvass. That is another branch of the subject, the revelations of which would astound tax-payers. We will not enter upon that at this time, but merely remind our Albany legislators that the above items are expected to go into the next Tax Levy.

Once more we ask, how much longer will the public submit to be robbed in this shameful manner? Is it not nearly time to inflict some sort of justice on Tweed, Sweeny, Hall, Connolly, and the whole gang of swindlers of which they are leaders?

Mr. Boutwell's Mistake.

If the principal of the bonded debt were due, it would be our duty to pay it promptly, without regard to the question of convenience. Not being due, the question of convenience fairly comes up for consideration. And the interests of the tax-payers should be allowed to take precedence of the Secretary's most cherished notions.

Or, if taxation had been so reduced that it ceased to be burdensome and injurious, and so simplified that it ceased to be unjust to the majority and specially advantageous to the minority, any surplus which the faithful collection of revenue and the economical administration of the Government might render possible, would be properly applicable to the discharge of indebtedness, whether actually matured or not. But these conditions do not exist. Taxation is still oppressive. Vexatious internal taxes are maintained, and a vast army of officials is employed in assessing and collecting them. The tariff is cumbrous, unscientific, and in many instances excessive; it imposes duties on raw materials that should be free, and certain of its heaviest rates have been fixed with reference rather to the profits of particular classes than to the interests of the Treasury. The first duty, then, is to revise and reduce the tariff, to abolish as soon as possible all internal taxes save those upon whisky and tobacco, and to make compulsory the task of consolidating revenue districts.

Mr. Boutwell's great mistake is in supposing that the people are indifferent to taxation, because they are too prosperous to feel its operation. "Specific information and general intelligence from various parts of the United States," he remarks in his report, "show that all classes, and especially the laboring classes, are in the enjoyment of more than average prosperity, whether tested by the experience of this country or by the present condition of other nations." Compared with other nations, it is quite probable that the American people have no reason to complain. Judged by the standard of their own experience, desires, or expectations, they have just cause for being dissatisfied. What "specific information" or "general intelligence" the Secretary may be possessed of, we know not. We do know, however, that, speaking generally, the people are not prosperous,—that, on the contrary, they suffer from a business and an industrial depression which has not been felt in the same degree since the early stages of the war. We hear of manufactories that are closed, of multitudes out of employment, of hosts of traders who are not making current expenses, of strikes resulting from attempts to reduce wages, of stores vacant, and of desirable real property that is unsalable. This state of things is not confined to any locality. It may be in part attributable to the inevitable reduction in values which, for the time, retards enterprise and consumes accumulated capital. But there can be no doubt that in some measure it proceeds from an unwise fiscal system, which cripples some industries in order that others may be made rich, and from a taxation so heavy in the aggregate that it enhances disproportionately the cost of production, the expense of carrying on business, and the outlay of every family. Instead of being able to endure heavy taxation with the ease ascribed to them by Mr. Boutwell, the great body of the people need all the relief that can be afforded them. They have difficulties enough to contend with from which there is no escape, and they have a right to insist that Congress shall postpone to a more convenient season a process which is exhausting them simply to enable the Treasury to redeem a debt that is not due.

The rapid reduction of the debt carries with it an *éclat* which is purchased too dearly. The gain accruing from the saving of interest is inconsiderable, when compared with the loss proceeding from a system of taxation, costly in its working, and disastrous in its results. It will be a grave error if fifty millions are next year wrung from the people in order that the Secretary of the Treasury may boast of fifty millions' reduction of the debt. The appropriation required for that purpose by the Sinking Fund law is all that is required to maintain the public credit. Funding the debt is contingent upon considerations of a different class. Our financial repute abroad will best be promoted by the cultivation of prosperity and contentment at home.

Hushing up Things.

Not many years ago, a heavy defalcation occurred in one of our prominent banks, situated in Wall-street. One of the tellers, being minus a large sum, suddenly disappeared from his accustomed post. But, instead of prosecuting the defaulter, a compromise was made, and things were "hushed up." Nothing more has ever been heard of the matter.

Some people imagine they can discover a similar disposition to "hush up" things in the certificate lately given in regard to the management of the City finances. But we protest against any such whitewashing or glossing over of frauds or maladministration. Let the public have all the facts. They are entitled to full reports from their servants. If such reports are withheld, we shall continue to be taunted with the same questions as were propounded by Mayor Hall in his late speech at Cooper Institute—"How do you know? How much has been stolen? If such things be so, why cannot some one give facts and figures, instead of insinuations?"

"What Beautiful Language!"

The *Citizen*, of Saturday last, complimented the *World* on its literary style. This, of course, was a joke—there never was a naturalist yet who was not also a man of humor. But the *World* at one time really had a certain force and pungency in its remarks—for instance, when it called the Erie bill a gigantic scheme of robbery, said that Tweed and Sweeny were "swindlers," and denounced Mayor Hall as a "shameless corruptionist of the Ring." All this was in the days of its late lamented editor. He, alas! is gone—peace to his ashes! We none of us can live forever, and our loss is his gain. Since his departure, however, the "literary style" of the *World* is very much like that which good schoolmasters flog little boys for using. Take the following specimens, for instance, from yesterday's leading article in the *World*:

> "These private claims [the *Alabama* claims] are the central shadow around which there is projected the huge *penumbra* of indefinite injuries which this Administration have found it so difficult to shape into a specific demand."
>
> "If his advice is accepted, a precedent will be set for making the Government responsible for the reparation of all damages sustained by our merchantmen at the hands of foreign Powers as incident to wars."

This kind of composition was rather admired in the middle of last century, and Oliver Goldsmith gave some very happy specimens of it in his little book about *Tommy Trip*. Thus, in one place, he describes Master Tommy and Miss Polly dancing a minuet, in a style which the venerable patriarch of the *World* must envy from the bottom of his heart:

"How graceful the Motion, how easy the Air,
Of the promising Youth, and the beautiful Fair,
With Raptures their Parents behold them improve
And reward their Deserts with proportional Love."

The interesting relic of the past who ambles on stilts through the columns of the *World* would dance like Tommy Trip if he could only equal this composition, while the editor of the *Citizen* would reward his deserts with "Proportional Love." At present, however, the survivor of the Johnsonian epoch in literature can only try to reveal his sublime thoughts through the medium of the biggest words he can find in the dictionary, and the longest sentences he can put together.

Then and Now.

Comparisons, we do not know why, are said to be odious. They are certainly instructive, if not profitable. The Capitol of the State was erected in 1806, when public officers were faithful and honest in the discharge of public duties. It is a noble structure, covering as much, if not more, ground than is occupied by our new Court-house. The State Capitol cost $160,000. We do not, and probably shall never know, what the Court-house has cost; but we do know that a bill for Court-house plastering, amounting to $270,000, has been "cast and paid." This bill for plastering, compared with the entire cost of the State Capitol, would, if such a thing were possible, startle New-York taxpayers.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is impossible that the Astor and Taylor Committee can, with any degree of decency, omit to give the public their opinion about the quarter of a million which was voted away by the Board of Canvassers for bribing the Press. Is that a proper application of the money wrung from the tax-payers? Some people flatter themselves that the Ring is only opposed "from party motives," and Mr. John Jacob Astor did his best to keep up that delusion. Is it right, then, to devote a quarter of a million at one time to the work of silencing the Press? Was it right that Tweed and Sweeny should issue a "newspaper" of *five hundred and four* pages, and charge the public $70,000 for it? The *Transcript* is a journal circulating one hundred copies. Tweed, Sweeny and Connolly put what advertisements they like in it, and make the public pay for them. Will Mr. John Jacob Astor or Mr. Moses Taylor venture to tell the tax-payers that this is a perfectly legitimate stroke of business, and not a piece of bare-faced swindling?

The popular judgment, attributing Marshal Bazaine's surrender at Metz to treachery on the part of that officer, is disputed by Gen. Burgoyne, of the British Army, who, in a letter to the London *Times*, insists that the event was inevitable. The General contends that Bazaine could not possibly have broken through the forces opposed to him; that, while the blockading force gradually grew better, his gradually grew worse; that, isolated and far removed from any support, with an army unprepared for a campaign, and with his provisions exhausted, "he had really no alternative left but to surrender." The causes which helped to render Bazaine's position desperate are still at work, and doubtless contribute to the embarrassments which beset the Generals yet in the field. There is little concerted or concentrated action; and each commander being left to his own devices, we can scarcely wonder at the reverses which overtake them.

The House of Representatives makes a bad beginning. The first measure to which it devotes attention is one of the many land-grant railroad schemes which stand over from last session. It is a bill, too, that comes under a false pretense. Put forward as a measure for renewing the privileges of a charter forfeited by non-action, it really involves a new grant to a large extent. The bill may be no worse than others of its class, but its enactment will furnish a precedent which a legion of schemers will turn to their own account. The proper course is to vote it down, and so to crush at the start the plans and expectations of the jobbers and speculators who are applicants for land-grants. State conventions of both parties have called for the stoppage of the system, and the majority in the House cannot afford to give it prolonged life.

Further details to hand of the operations before Paris are of a highly-important character. As we have previously stated, the failure of the Germans to admit that the French maintained the position on the east bank of the Marne gained on Wednesday, is one of the first symptoms they have manifested of a distrust in their own resources. Making due allowance for French exaggeration in the numbers of the German killed and wounded, it is clear that the unsuccessful attempt of Friday to recapture Champigny was a very costly repulse to the Saxons and Wurtembergers who made the attack. It must also be borne in mind, however, that the French resolution to recross the Marne showed that they found their hold on the east bank would be rather difficult to maintain. Nor should too much importance be given to the failure of the enemy to interfere with what was practically a retreat, since the point at which the river was recrossed would most probably be the furthest curve of the long loop formed at this point by the Marne, and which, being about equidistant between Champigny and Castle Vincennes, is fully covered by the guns of the latter.

The dispatch of King William, relating to the Prussian attack upon Orleans, shows that Gen. D'Aurelles had made a resolute stand to dispute the possession of that city. The struggle was evidently of a very obstinate character, and by no means so decisive in its results as the Germans could have wished. Nothing could more emphatically demonstrate the improved *morale* and armament of the Army of the Loire than this latest stand they have made against some of the best German troops now in the field. If Gen. D'Aurelles can escape being crushed by sheer weight of men and metal, he may yet work wonders with his already famous command.

The Canadians will not mend matters by giving way to bluster. It would, perhaps, be too much to suppose that they would relish President Grant's exposure of their unfriendly policy on the fishery question, or the very unpleasant remedies which he proposes to employ, should remonstrance prove unavailing. But the "semi-independent but irresponsible" provincials are in no condition to "defy" the United States, or to boast of their ability to prosper without the facilities afforded by the bonding system of this country. The British Government will probably realize the delicacy of the situation a little better. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone will suggest to them the propriety of assuming the responsibility incident to independence, or of acting somewhat more neighborly, if the British Government is to be answerable for their doings. We should be sorry to see a system of reprisals inaugurated, but the folly of the Dominion may render them necessary.

An Association for the promotion of "Christian Moral Science," as organized at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, may doubtless accomplish a good deal in defining more broadly and clearly the great fundamental principles of ethics that form a common bond between all the sections of Christendom. But it seems tolerably obvious that in these days, when such definitions are rather more firmly established than the practice of the truths defined, the Church might not inappropriately busy herself with the problem of how to elevate the existing moral standards of daily life, which religious communities, as well as purely secular ones, have contributed to depress. Without incurring the danger of becoming social inquisitors, ministers of the Gospel could singly, as well as in combination, show their sense of the fact that success cannot atone for the disregard of certain immutable obligations, and might, by so doing, help to inaugurate a much-needed social reform.

"The Oriental Republic of Uruguay" is passing through one of the periodic spells of revolution without which life in South America would be insipid. The siege of Montevideo might pass, did it not have its tragic features too, for a very palpable burlesque upon the Old World siege which absorbs the attention of two hemispheres. Anything more unlike the legions that obey the behests of von Moltke, than the half-armed and partially-clad host who, mounted upon their hardy half-broken horses, are called by courtesy a besieging army, can hardly be imagined. And yet, in spite of the energy and confidence of President Lorenzo Battle, Montevideo seems likely to be given up in a few days to this ragged band, who, as their manner is, will see that a new Administration is at once put into power. Battle will probably have reason to congratulate himself if he escapes the fate of his murdered predecessor, Gen. Flores.

The Night Permit System at the Custom-House.

Some trouble has recently occurred at the Custom-house, by reason of the manner in which the cargoes of steam-ships were discharged, and an impression has obtained that new regulations were imposed by the Collector. It has been customary, in order to facilitate the discharge of steam-ships, to authorize them to unload at night, on what are called "night permits." This privilege has been abused by certain lines, and the dock has been incumbered with goods, to the serious detriment of the interests of the Government. In order to remedy this evil the Collector has enforced an old order of the department, which simply forbids the issue of night permits unless the goods discharged during the day have been removed from the wharf. When the work of the day has been accomplished, night permits are given for the discharge of cargo during the night, but not otherwise. Permits to take in cargo are refused until the discharged cargo has been delivered, in order to prevent the mingling of the two classes of freight, and the practice of frauds which it would be impossible otherwise to prevent.

The regulation affected the discharge of the *Manhattan*, of Williams & Guion's line, seriously, and 3,500 bales of cotton, which were ordered to be sent by her today, will have to be delayed until next week. It is stated that the National Steam-ship Company have been delinquent in removing cargoes from their wharf, and that their neglect first called attention of the Collector to the evil which has led to the application of this stringent rule.

The enforcement of the rule not only affected lines mentioned above, but the Cunard and and Bremen lines, and was so oppressive in its operation that the agents of these steamers had an understanding with the Collector yesterday, by which they will be permitted in future to discharge under night permits. The order has also been withdrawn with respect to the other lines, so that steam-ship agents will hereafter have no difficulty in discharging their vessels. The Inspectors in charge of the unloading of vessels will be required to so regulate the work that the wharves shall not be encumbered to the prejudice of the interests of the Government, and whenever his directions are disregarded he will report to the Surveyor, who will see that the rules are stringently enforced.

"Zenana; or, Woman's Life in India"—Lecture by Rev. William Butler, D. D.

Rev. William Butler, D. D., for ten years a missionary to India, and now Secretary of the American and Foreign Board of Missions, lectured, last evening, in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, on "Zenana; or, Woman's Life in India." The lecture was delivered in aid of the Woman's Missionary Society. The heathen, he said, looks back, while Christianity looks forward. The condition of women in India today is far different from what it was in former times. When in India, he had business intercourse with a native Hindoo, but on no occasion did he dare to make inquiry concerning his wife, as it would have been taken as an insult. From birth to the grave woman is regarded as in all respects inferior to man. When a child is born to a native, and he is congratulated, he replies with evident pride, "I have received a boy," but if it happen to be a girl, he replies with sadness, "I have received nothing." The son, to some extent, enters into the salvation of the father, for on him, especially if he be the elder, is laid the duty of lighting the fire which is to consume the remains of his father; then on a certain occasion afterward, he is to collect the ashes in a vessel, and putting it to float on the waters with appropriate ceremonies, the parent is wafted to the spirit land. With woman the only hope of salvation is in her husband; on him she is dependent both in this life and that which is to come. The daughters, too, are portioned off liberally—so liberally that it impoverishes many of the people, and on this account, perhaps, she is the more unwelcome as a charge on her father's estate. He described the sacrifice to the Goddess of Destruction, which during thirteen days of October caused a suspension of all business, in which thousands of children were offered up, but which, in 1804, was abolished by act of the British Government. At the age of from four to seven years they are betrothed, and at twelve years married. From the hour of betrothal the wife was secluded as effectually as after marriage. When married, her chief duty was to prepare her husband's meals in accordance with his peculiar caste. She is never allowed to go into the street without being vailed, and when her husband is absent, she is under obligations not to look in a mirror, dress elaborately or eat fine food. When her husband dines, she stands by and serves him, diligently keeping away the musquitoes. No stronger evidence of a conversion to Christianity could be found than to see a Hindoo walking side by side with his wife, or permit her to sit at the same table with him. The lecturer concluded by drawing a comparison between the women of India and those of more favored Christian lands, and urged the latter to diligence in the missionary work, so necessary for the elevation of their degraded sex of India.

The Testimony Against Weigher Phelps.

Commissioner White resumed the examination in the case of United States Weigher Phelps, yesterday. Michael Garty testified that he gave one Snyder a portion of the account, $200, for an appointment in the Weigher's Department. He was unable to say whether the money was accepted with the knowledge of Phelps, as was also Ralph Crane, of No. 47 Amity-street, who gave one Lawrence, of East Fortieth-street, $150 to get a place under the prisoner. The latter witness said that he saw Lawrence in Phelps' company on the occasion. Garty mentioned that when he paid the $200, Snyder told him not to tell Phelps anything about the transaction. The Commissioner said that two distinctly opposite theories might be argued as to Phelps' knowledge of his partner's operations. It might be asserted on one side that he had a guilty knowledge, and it also might be just as strongly held that he knew nothing whatever of the bribes or gifts.

The case was adjourned until this afternoon, when Patrick Quinlan and other witnesses will be called.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Terry's Report of Affairs in the South.

THE CONDITION OF GEORGIA IMPROVED.

General Satisfaction with the President's Message.

The Question of Land Grants Already Before the House.

Bills Introduced for the Registry of Foreign-Built Vessels.

The Venezuela Claims---Mr. Schurz's Position---A Compliment to Minister Motley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Gen. TERRY, the Commander of the Department of the South, now comprising the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, in his annual report makes the following remarks in regard to military affairs in Georgia:

"The powers thus conferred upon me, as District Commander by act of Congress, Jan. 1, 1870, have generally been exercised through the civil authorities of the State. The instances in which they have been directly exercised may be briefly enumerated as follows, viz: An investigation into the eligibility under the reconstruction acts of certain persons to seats in the Legislature of Georgia, and the exclusion from seats of such of them as were clearly found to be ineligible; the removal from office of two county officers, and the appointment of other persons to fill their places; and the arrest of a few persons on the charge of murder, or attempt to murder, or on the charge of complicity with those who had committed that crime. Of the persons so arrested, one was discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the others were either released after examination or turned over to the civil authorities for trial. In no case has any citizen been brought before a military commission or other military tribunal, and no arrests have been made except when the public safety appeared to demand the interference of military authority. Since my last report there has been a manifest improvement in the condition of affairs in Georgia. Crime has been much less frequent than it was during the previous year, and sections of the State which were then in a disturbed condition have become peaceable and quiet. Some outrages upon the blacks are still from time to time reported to me, but the change in this respect is greater than could have been reasonably expected."

A list of places temporarily occupied in the whole Department is given, and is followed by the statement that in almost every instance they have been occupied upon the application of the civil authorities, either State or national. The detachments sent were small, but their presence produced good results. Two applications only came from Florida. A few calls came from South Carolina, on account of the threatened disturbances. Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi made no requests for military interference or aid. At the time of the writing of the report Alabama was the most disturbed portion of the department, and from the northern part of the State many applications were presented for the aid of troops, and numerous detachments were sent to support the civil authorities. In all cases such detachments acted in strict subordination to those authorities.

GENERAL APPROVAL OF THE MESSAGE.

The expressions of approval of the President's Message continue to increase, and as its various propositions are analyzed, expressions of satisfaction become heartier. It is plain that the President has shrewdly and happily taken a sensible view of several of the most important questions now before the country, and there are not wanting indications already in Congress that the majority there propose to accept the Message as a platform for united action. There will be abundant evidence of this before the holidays. The President was visited this morning by a large number of members and congratulated upon the Message.

MR. MOTLEY AND HIS HISTORY.

Minister MOTLEY writes to a friend here that he has received an autograph letter from the Queen of Holland tendering him the use of one of her cottages at the Hague, to enable him to finish his history of the Netherlands. Mr. MOTLEY has replied, accepting the invitation, and will proceed to the Hague as soon as he can turn over his affairs to Mr. MORAN, First Secretary of Legation, in compliance with instructions from Washington. This was one of the reasons why Mr. MOTLEY desired to be recalled, as stated in the TIMES when the letter was sent.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

The recommendation of the President in regard to the enforcement of the collection of the claims against Venezuela, awarded by joint commission under the Convention of April, 1866, derives additional importance because of the action now pending in Congress on that question. A joint resolution, reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee last session, which passed the House, recognized the action of the Commission as final and conclusive. Subsequently the House Committee authorized Mr. WILKINSON to report another joint resolution authorizing the President to make a demand upon Venezuela for immediate payment, and, in case of neglect or refusal to make such payment, the President is empowered to employ such portions of the navy and military forces as may be necessary to secure the faithful performance of the terms of said Convention. Action on this resolution was not had, because of the inability to get it before the House at the last session. It is probable that this resolution will now be passed to meet the suggestions of the President.

GRANTS OF LAND TO RAILROADS.

The opening temper of the House regarding land grants to railroads, as evinced today, is fully up to the position of the President's Message on the same subject. The first bill on the calendar in the morning hour, was a bill to extend the time for completing the Bayfield and Lake St. Croix Railroad in Wisconsin, connecting Lake Superior with the Mississippi River. The original grant was made in 1856, and will expire in July, 1871. It is now proposed simply to extend the time for building the road three years longer. The entire delegation from Wisconsin and Minnesota pressed its passage, yet it was defeated on the first vote by 89 to 82. A motion to reconsider was entered, however, and further action then postponed for one week. Enough was developed, however, to show that the majority of the House will place themselves on the platform enunciated in the President's Message—no more land grants, except in the few instances where the roads seem to be demanded by national necessity.

BRIEF SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate adjourned after a half hour's session today, in order that the list of committees might be speedily filled up. The caucus that was held at 11 o'clock took no action, except to choose a committee to prepare a "slate" and report to a subsequent caucus, which will doubtless be convened to-morrow. The Committee consisted of Senators CHANDLER, RAMSEY, WILLIAMS, MORRILL of Vermont, and RICE. The motion of adjournment to allow the Committee time to prepare a report was made by Mr. TRUMBULL while Mr. ANTHONY was pressing his resolution to bring before the Senate and put upon passage bills on the calendar not objected to. ANTHONY'S resolution had received several modifications to suit the requirements of rules, and he begged hard for time enough to take a vote, but TRUMBULL was inexorable and thought the good old way would conduce more to expedition than long debates about rules. He insisted on his motion, and the "good old way" of forming committees before proceeding to business prevailed. DRAKE had previously secured a change in the rule limiting the age of pages, but only after more discussion than so trivial a subject deserved.

MR. SCHURZ'S POSITION.

There will be no attempts made to disturb Mr. SCHURZ in his position on any of the committees. There is a growing desire for harmony, and Mr. SCHURZ will be allowed to show his hand. He cannot afford to remain long in an equivocal position, so an early announcement is expected.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Appropriations have promptly taken up their work, and it will be pushed with vigor. At their meeting this morning the various branches of the work were distributed among the several members as follows: To Mr. DAWES, the sundry Civil, Legislative, Executive and Judicial; to Mr. BEAMAN, the Post-office; to Mr. SARGENT, the Indian bill; to Mr. DICKEY, the army; to Mr. NIBLACK, the fortifications; to Mr. BECK, the Military Academy; to Mr. LAWRENCE, deficiencies and public works; to Mr. KELSEY, pensions. Probably the only bill which will be reported before the holidays is the Deficiency for 1871.

OBTAINING OFFICIAL REPORTS IN ADVANCE.

Congressional Printer CLAPP, in his report to Congress, makes an absurd recommendation to the effect that a law should be enacted inflicting penalties upon newspapers which publish official reports in advance of their presentation to Congress. If Mr. CLAPP will institute the proper kind of an investigation in his own office, he will probably find out not only who sells the reports for a bribe, but who furnishes the money to buy. Let him make those facts public, with the names of the parties, and there will be an end to it, for the purchasers of these reports, at whose instance they have been stolen, are chiefly gentlemen who would feel insulted at the merest intimation of bribery or theft.

MEETING OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Ways and Means Committee met this morning, but beyond agreeing to the usual resolutions of reference of the President's Message, which were afterward adopted in the House, transacted no business.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Three additional members of the House were sworn in today: HOLMES, of New-York, in place of NOAH DAVIS, resigned; WOLFE, of Iowa, in place of SMITH, deceased; MOREY, of Louisiana, to fill vacancy. There are two others yet to appear—RAINEY, of South Carolina, in place of WHITTEMORE; and MANNING, of North Carolina, in place of DEWEESE.

NO REDRAWING OF SEATS.

The usual proposition to upset the equanimity of the House by redrawing seats was offered and defeated today, and it is probably lost for the session.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A TOBACCO DECISION.

The acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter with reference to the stenciling or printing upon tobacco boxes the number of the manufactory, the district and State wherein manufactured, together with the "caution notice," &c., which would be an acknowledgment of compliance on the part of the manufacturer with the law. It seems the law is yet objectionable, because of the imperfect impression made by an attempt to print upon wood, and the liability of the best of inks thus employed to fade out, thus leaving the package without evidence that the manufacturer ever applied the "caution notice."

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Information has been received that LEWIS MCKENZIE will contest the seat of E. M. BRAXTON, who has received the election certificate to the next Congress from the Alexandria District of Virginia.... ALEXANDER RIVES has given notice that he will contest the election of R. M. DUKE, in the Petersburg District, both for the remainder of this Congress and the next Congress.

TAX ON GAS SALES.

In response to a letter from CHARLES ROOME, President of the Manhattan Gas-light Company of New-York, announcing an appeal from the assessment of $26,538 73 for gas sold during the month of October last, upon the ground that the act of 1870, repealing all laws imposing taxes on sales, repeals the tax on gas sold. Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS, quoting the laws and various sections imposing tax on gas and also sections repealing sections of said laws, is of opinion that the question of the liability of the Manhattan Gas Company, in common with all other gas companies in the country, to be assessed and to pay taxes on all gas manufactured and consumed or sold by them, is too plain to admit of any question. But if the Manhattan Gas-light Company is of a different opinion, and if such is a decision of the Court, the Internal Revenue Office will oppose no obstacle except to make such a defense before the Court as may be necessary to protect the interests of the Government in the collection of the taxes which Congress has imposed.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President having appointed Gen. G. M. DODGE, of Iowa, CLARK WAGGONER, of Ohio, and R. J. MCELHANEY, of Missouri, Commissioners of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, instructions have been forwarded to them by the Secretary of the Interior to examine and report upon the third section of twenty-five miles of road and telegraph line of that Company.

ANOTHER REVENUE DECISION.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided, in reply to a letter from the Assessor of the First District of Illinois, that no objection is seen to the use of water through closed pipes into the refining or purifying tubes, for the purpose of refining spirits while in the process of continued distillation; but the arrangements for introducing it into the tubes, however, must be so constructed as to preclude a possibility of obstructing the spirits from the tubes or of thereby introducing any other material than water into the spirits. With this view, the pipes should be constructed with a stopcock controlling the flow of the water, the same to be under the lock and key of the storekeeper and be instructed at each time of introducing the water to closely examine the same and see that no other materials is being introduced therewith. All the vessels and pipes through which the spirit passes must, of course, be so securely closed as that no access can be had to the spirit while in transit. When charcoal or any other material is used in a distillery for purifying or refining spirits under this ruling, the same will not be allowed to be removed from the distillery, after being so used, until the spirit absorbed and remaining therein has been recovered therefrom. The distiller will be permitted to recover spirits from the materials so used on his distillery premises, by introducing it into the course of his original distillation, as, for instance, into the doubler, and conducting the spirit, when so recovered, through the closed pipes and vessels to the receiving-cistern.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The Secretary of the Interior, at a recent interview with Messrs. BRUNOT and COLYER, of the Indian Commission, declared himself most warmly in accord with the policy of the Administration in its management of Indian affairs. For years, he said, he had advocated humane and kindly treatment of the Indians; and when the subject had come before the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church, at its meeting in 1869, to which he was a delegate, he endeavored to have that Society increase its efforts in that direction. The Secretaries of several of the religious denominations had interviews with Mr. DELANO soon after, and all expressed themselves pleased that the liberal policy so zealously begun by Ex-Secretary COX was likely to be warmly followed by his successor. Hon. AARON A. SARGENT, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Appropriations in the House, is closely engaged in examining and preparing the estimates for Indian expenditures for the coming year.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

From the annual statement transmitted to Congress today it appears that the Court of Claims, during the year ending Dec. 5, 1870, rendered judgment in 164 cases. The aggregate amount claimed by the parties bringing these suits against the United States was about $8,900,000. The total amount awarded was $931,887—all in favor of the claimants except in one case where suit was brought against the United States for damages to the amount of $100,000, resulting from an alleged violation of a contract by the military authorities in Virginia.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

Official Presentation of the Credentials of Viscount Treilhard from the French Government of Defense to the President—A Quiet Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Viscount TREILHARD, at noon today, in accordance with a previous arrangement, called at the Executive Mansion. He was not accompanied by any one. He was in citizen's black dress, affording in this respect a strong contrast with M. PARADOL, his predecessor, who was in full court dress at the time of his reception. The new Minister was shown into the Blue Room by one of the ushers. A short time thereafter the Secretary of State arrived, and, having a few words with the Minister, excused himself for a short time and proceeded to the office of the President, who, with the Secretary, came down stairs and together entered the Blue Room. After the usual salutations, the Minister addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in your hands the letter whereby the Government of the National Defense accredits me as its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America. The friendly relations which have long existed between France and the United States, and which it will be the object of all my efforts to maintain, will facilitate the execution of the honorable task which is confided to me. I entertain the hope, Mr. President, that I shall also be aided by the kindness of the Federal Government which I have in times past learned to esteem, and which I have preserved in grateful remembrance.

The President replied as follows:

VISCOUNT: You are welcome as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France. Your former acceptable abode here in another diplomatic character gives occasion to congratulate you on your promotion. Be assured that in our intercourse with you we shall always bear in mind the origin of our kind relations with your country, and shall endeavor to preserve and strengthen them.

The President then returned to his office, and the Secretary accompanied the Minister to the door.

The credentials of Viscount TREILHARD are signed by the official delegation at Tours, namely, CREMIEUX, GAMBETTA, FOURICHON, and GLAIS-BIZOIN. He is accredited as Minister of the Government of the National Defense, there being no use of the word republic.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. HARLAN—To authorize the election of a Delegate to Congress from the Indian Territory.

By Mr. SCOTT—To repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1870, as continues the income tax after Dec. 31, 1869.

By Mr. FENTON—Authorizing the Postmaster-General to continue in use in the postal service a patented device for post marking, and for the more effectual cancellation of postal stamps.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS IN BOND.

A resolution offered by Mr. SHERMAN was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the regulations prescribed by him for the transportation of goods in bond from foreign countries through the United States to Canada. In order to complete informally the revision of the Standing Committees, the Senate at 12:35, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW MEMBERS.

Messrs. FRANK MOREY, of Louisiana; CHAS. H. HOLMES, of New-York, and WM. P. WOLF, of Iowa, members elect to fill vacancies, presented themselves, and took the oath of office.

REPEAL OF THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill to repeal the income tax. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Similar bills were introduced by Messrs. KELLOGG and MYERS.

A resolution for a new drawing for seats was offered by Mr. STILES, and laid on the table by a vote of 99 to 82.

ST. CROIX RAILROAD.

The bill passed by the Senate at the last session extending the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix River or lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, came up as the regular order of business in the morning hour. It extends the terms of the grant for seven years from the 1st of May, 1869; provided, that thirty miles be completed within eighteen months and thirty miles every year thereafter. The bill was explained and advocated by Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, and by Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, who stated, in reply to questions by Mr. WELKER, that the length of the road originally was 350 miles; that nearly two hundred miles are already completed and in running order; that the remainder is under contract, and that the quantity of land required will be about one million acres.

Mr. WOOD opposed the bill, declaring it to be but a continuation of the swindling system by which the public lands have been given away to private corporations. The pretended renewal was simply an entirely new grant, the original grant having been forfeited by non-action.

Mr. ELA desired to offer an amendment making a land grant for railroads in New-Hampshire, but Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, who had charge of the bill, declined to admit it. Mr. JULIAN desired to have the bill amended so as to exclude timbered land from the grant. Mr. LAWRENCE also desired to have the coal and iron lands excluded from the grant, and to require the Railroad Company to sell the land to actual settlers only, and in quantities not exceeding a quarter section, at not exceeding $2 50 an acre.

Mr. VAN WYCK argued that fifty-five miles of the railroad contemplated by the bill was a new grant, not the renewal of an old one. Mr. WILSON denied that it was so to the extent of more than twenty-five miles. In reply to Mr. WOOD, he argued that as it was now admitted that the public lands should go to the actual settlers. Congress should adopt that policy which would prove most advantageous to settlers, and that was the opening up of communication by railroads.

After further discussion by Messrs. WILSON, JULIAN, CLARKE, of Kansas, and WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, Mr. ELA moved that the bill be laid on the table, which was agreed to by a vote of 89 to 80. A motion to reconsider the vote was made, and the House having refused to lay that motion on the table by a vote of 82 to 83, it was postponed till Tuesday next.

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Mr. LYNCH introduced a bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States, remitting duties on all ship-building materials used for vessels in the foreign trade.

Mr. COX introduced a bill to enable United States citizens to register foreign-built vessels.

Mr. REEVES introduced a bill admitting to registry in ports of the United States certain iron and foreign composite-built vessels.

This provides that from Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1881, citizens of the United States may purchase and import into the ports thereof, on certain conditions, iron and composite foreign-built vessels for the foreign carrying trade, restricting such vessels to the following classes: sailing vessels, to be wholly of iron, and to be not less than 1,500 tons new measurement; composite sailing vessels, to be not less than 1,800 tons; steam vessels, to be wholly of iron, and to be not less than 2,000 tons; composite steam vessels, to be not less than 2,500 tons. Owners of all such vessels will be required to give a bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties in double the amount of sworn cost, that they shall not engage in the coastwise trade between ports of the United States, also to cause to be employed on such vessels, as apprentices to learn the art of navigation and seamanship, American boys, between twelve and twenty years of age, as follows: On vessels over 1,500 and under 1,800 tons, three boys; over 1,800 and under 2,000 tons, five boys; over 2,000 and under 2,500 tons, seven boys; 2,500 tons and upward, ten boys. In default of compliance with the regulations, the owners of the vessels are liable to a penalty of $1,000, one-half of which sum is to go to the informer and one-half to the appropriation for light-houses; and in case of war or insurrection, the United States is to have the right to take possession, by purchase or charter, of such vessels.

Section two provides for the placing of such vessels on a footing of entire equality with American-built vessels in respect of rights, immunities, privileges and obligations, in so far as they may be affected by the provisions of any United States or State law, or of any treaty.

Section three repeals any acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

ADMIRAL AND VICE-ADMIRAL.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to introduce and put upon its passage a bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the navy; the former at once and the latter when a vacancy occurs.

Mr. HALE objected.

Mr. LOGAN thereupon gave notice that he would move, on Monday next, to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. FERRY—Making appropriations for certain harbors in Michigan.

By Mr. JONES, of Kentucky—For the erection of United States Court-rooms, revenue offices, and a Post-office in Covington, Ky.

By Mr. SARGENT—Making appropriation for a Government building in California; also, authorizing the transfer of valid pre-emption claims to actual settlers; also, amendatory of the act of July 23, 1866, to quiet land titles in California, conferring jurisdiction on local land officers; also, amendatory of the Pre-emption laws, allowing joint entry by coterminous proprietors.

By Mr. CULLOM—Amendatory of the organic act of Idaho.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG—To authorize the Jersey Shore National Bank of Pennsylvania to change its location.

By Mr. CHURCHILL—To exempt certain boats from the payment of Marine Hospital dues. Also, amendatory of the act of the 15th of July, 1870, relating to boats carrying passengers between American ports and Lake Superior.

By Mr. PROSSER—Explanatory of the appropriation for public improvements.

By Mr. CLARK, of Texas—To indemnify citizens of Brenham, Washington County, Texas, for loss of private property by fire and pillage at the hands of United States soldiers.

By Mr. CONNOR—Repealing the duty on sugar, tea and coffee.

By Mr. GARFIELD—Granting condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument at Youngstown, Ohio.

By Mr. POTTER—For the abolition of the franking privilege, and to provide for the transmission of official documents and other public matter.

By Mr. POLAND—To amend the act of July 18, 1866, "further to prevent smuggling."

By Mr. FARNSWORTH—To authorize and promote telegraphic communication between America, Asia and Europe.

By Mr. KELLOGG—For improvement of the harbor of New-Haven, Conn.

By Mr. JULIAN—Amendatory of the Pre-emption laws.

EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS IN ALABAMA.

Mr. ELDRIDGE also introduced a resolution calling on the President for information as to the stationing of Federal troops at Montgomery, Ala., to prevent the Governor elect from taking possession and entering on the duties of the office, and as to the stationing of troops at other places, without the request of the Legislature or Executive, for the purpose of suppressing domestic violence.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, objected.

SEARCH OF AMERICAN VESSELS BY THE SPANISH.

Mr. BANKS introduced one calling for the correspondence between the Navy Department and Rear-Admiral POOR, from January to June, 1870, relative to the search of American vessels by the Spanish authorities. Adopted.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

By Mr. COX—Rescinding the resolution creating the Committee on Reconstruction, and discharging that Committee forever. Objected to.

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered, as follows:

By Mr. CONGER—Calling for the annual report for 1870 of the Chief of Engineers on harbor and river improvements. Adopted.

By Mr. HALDEMAN—Instructing the Census Committee to inquire into the complaints as to the accuracy of the late census, and whether the reliability of the basis of representation is thereby affected. Adopted.

By Mr. BUFFINTON—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report as to the suitability of the building at Fall River, Mass., used for a Custom-house, Post-office and Internal Revenue Office. Adopted.

By Mr. ARCHER—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish copies of all deeds on file in the Navy Department for the land occupied by the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Adopted.

By Mr. WILKINSON—Calling for information as to whether any of the Pacific Railroad Companies have made default in the payment of the interest on their guaranteed bonds, and what amount thereof has been paid by the Government. Adopted.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE DISTRIBUTED.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CULLOM in the Chair, and distributed the President's Message among the various Committees. That portion referring to American commerce and the revival of the shipping interests, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, not to the Special Committee on Navigation Interests.

The Committee then rose, and the House at 3¼ P. M. adjourned.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Virginia Legislature meets today.

In Virginia the Republicans cast 82,671 votes for Congressmen, and the Democrats and Conservatives 91,695.

The Democrats of Texas are to hold a State Convention in Austin, on the 23d of January, to reorganize the party and to adopt a platform of principles.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* says that if the Democratic ticket has been fairly elected in that State, the result is, beyond question, due to colored votes.

The Philadelphia *North American* pronounces the President's Message satisfactory to all who have at heart the welfare of truly American interests.

The official vote of Kansas for Governor, with two counties to hear from, gives JAMES M. HARVEY, Republican, 39,857, and ISAAC SHARP, Democrat, 19,690. For Congressman, D. P. LOWE has 40,017 and R. C. FOSTER 20,841.

Mr. VANCE'S temperate speech on being notified of his election to the United States Senate is heartily commended to the thoughtful consideration of Southern politicians generally by the Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner*.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says that the Message is above all thoroughly American, and that without any of the vulgar brag or self-assertion which some demagogues think necessary when they desire to air their patriotism.

Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, the Democratic and independent candidate for Mayor of Boston, was formerly a Whig. He is supported by many Republicans, who believe that he will be uncontrolled by Rings and free to act as the good of the city demands.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* contends that the Republicans will have a majority in both Houses of the next General Assembly of that State, and says that the tables which the Democratic papers are publishing to show that they will control the lower House are full of errors.

The Texas Legislature, at its last session, made no provision for the election of members of the Forty-first Congress until November, 1872, when a general election is to be held in the State. Unless some change is made, the State will be without representation through most of the next Congress.

The California State Central Committee of the Working Men's Anti-Chinese Party have put forward a platform in which they say that they are seeking to unite the laboring men, that the power of capital in the hands of the wealthy may be held in check by the political power in the hands of working men.

The Tennessee Legislature reassembled on Monday. The session will doubtless be an important one, as among the matters to be acted upon are questions bearing on the State debt, the railroads, and the common school system of the State.

The official vote for Congressman in the Seventh District of Virginia is as follows: LEWIS MCKENZIE, 10,259; L. MCKENZIE, 935; ELLIOT M. BRAXTON, 9,065; E. M. BRAXTON, 3,654. Mr. MCKENZIE, Republican, will contest the seat, partly on the ground that the canvassers had no right to add together the votes cast for ELLIOT M. BRAXTON and E. M. BRAXTON.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* admonishes the Democrats that they must not be misled into the belief that the mission of the Republican Party has ended; for the truth is, it says, that the mission has only begun, and the opposition to their reconstruction measures and policy, both past and present, must be, and shall be, met by the true Democracy.

Hon. D. J. MORRELL, of the Pennsylvania Seventeenth District, announces that he will not contest for the seat in Congress which has been awarded to his Democratic opponent, Mr. SPEER. He says he might hunt up sufficient frauds to make a successful contest, but being satisfied that his defeat is due to the base treachery of professed Republicans, he should spurn to hold the seat at the cost of gathering up the petty frauds of opponents.

The Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin* thinks the United States needs Mexico. It says: "Mexico is more essential to us this day than was California when we accepted that vast region from the hands of necessity. Necessity again calls loudly upon us, and we must hear her wailing voice. She has a dowry—more wealth than had the mines of ancient Golconda—and with this we propose to pay off our national debt. The silver mines of three States in Mexico will pay off our debt and leave us the richest nation on earth. To her these mines are valueless. To us they are invaluable."

In a recent letter Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, says that "for the sake of the very manliness of the people with whom he is identified by pride, he will, if sustained by the Legislature, sink the State in financial ruin rather than behold it, in the teeth of his oath of office, dragged under the heels of a terrorism which obtains a surrender of the first condition of liberty—law and order—to the masks of the banditti that prowl about at midnight to illuminate the splendid chivalry of Mississippi by assassinating, from time to time, in his lonely cabin one of its helpless and toiling poor!"

Hon. JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia, who was elected to the United States Senate, but was not admitted, has just written a letter, in which he says that he can have no sympathy with the Democratic Party, and that he shall continue to look to the administration of President GRANT for the wise, faithful, economical, peaceful conduct of our public affairs. He acknowledges gratefully that since Gen. GRANT'S accession to the Presidency the country has grown and prospered, its taxes diminished, its revenues increased, the public debt decreased, the public securities improved in value, and wide-spread peace blessed the land.

AMUSEMENTS.

Othello at Niblo's Garden.

SCHLEGEL calls "Othello" a tragical Rembrandt. So far as it expresses the vivid contrast of lights and shades, darkling gloom of horror and despair, broken by electric flashes of passion, this description is felicitous enough. Yet "Othello" suggests CLAUDE no less than REMBRANDT. The glorious skies and lovely architecture of Venice, forming a background to the swart, Oriental figure of the Moor, and throwing into such pathetic relief the blasted hopes and ruined lives they look down upon, make us think of the Italian rather than the Dutch painter. The storm, too, that sweeps over Cyprus and destroys the Turkish fleet, artfully heralding the tempest of human passion and catastrophe to come, does not remind us of the still gloom of REMBRANDT, but—with the quaint figures of "our old acquaintance of the isle," contrasted with the more polished Venetians—rather of SALVATOR. And so we come again to the old story that SHAKESPEARE combines and improves upon the merits of all other artists, as those who illustrate him have keenly felt. How far short of the cold, mysterious terror of those nights on the battlements of Elsinore are even FUSELI'S marvelous drawings! We feel that the artist deserves our gratitude for barely suggesting, without offense of incongruity, the shadowy grandeur of the being who, "clad in complete steel," revisits the "glimpses of the moon" with his awful story of guilt and expiation. More than such suggestion, taught by experience, we hardly look for; and with acting, it is much the same as with painting. To fill out the ideal of SHAKESPEARE'S heroes and heroines is all but impossible. Yet even inferior acting of SHAKESPEARE, if it does not affront by gross ignorance or defect, will often afford revelations of beauty to make us thankful. The inspiration of the language will sometimes animate the dullest clay and lend charm to the most indifferent elocution. SHAKESPEARE took the feeble novel of GIRALDI CINTHIO, breathed into it a soul, and it became the immortal poem of *Othello*; and so, even in mouths of little inspiration, it sinks not to the original level but by contact throws out some sparks of celestial fire.

"Othello" grows upon us even through indifferent acting. No closet study alone can enable the mind to realize the proportions of the tragedy. It is only when we see the tremendous strain that is imposed on the mental and physical powers of the actor who labors to fill out the text, that we fully apprehend its meaning and its difficulties. The spectacle may also well teach toleration. We may fairly ask ourselves how many come in their way nearer perfection than the struggling tragedian comes in his. Yet the distance between his topmost achievement and the highest ideal cannot be lost sight of, and thus an instructive balance is suggested between indulgence and severity. In such a spirit the performance of "Othello" at Niblo's Theatre, on Monday, may fairly be measured. That performance, while below excellence in some respects, was so far equal to, or even above it, in others, as to give scope to intelligent examination and comment. It is idle to say Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY is great in the Moor. He lacks dignity for the part, whether as expressed by the barbaric loftiness of Mr. FORREST, or the Oriental suppleness of Mr. BOOTH. He lacks the prodigious power of the first-named actor and the ferocious intensity of the other. He is equal to just emphasis, again, but in the straining passages seems unequal to distinct articulation. His features, moreover, are too small and, under *Othello's* color, too deficient in individuality. His voice, although sonorous in isolated passages, needs strength for the exacting demands of the third act. His action, too, while generally graceful, is wanting both in decision and in repose. Finally, the tiger-like qualities of SHAKESPEARE'S Moor, which, just as the scratched Russian becomes a Tartar, burst through the thin civilized veneer on the behest of passion, seem so foreign to Mr. MONTGOMERY'S proper temperament as to make it all but impossible for him to simulate them. He shows us, indeed, "a free and open nature" at the outset, but not the furious being implied by *Lodovico* when he afterward asks in wonder,

> "Is this the noble nature
> Whom passion could not shake? Whose solid virtue
> The shot of accident, nor dart of chance,
> Could neither graze nor pierce?"

Mr. MONTGOMERY'S *Othello* yet deserves to be praised as a deeply-pondered and elaborate piece of art. His action is sometimes remarkably well conceived. At the passage "Look to your wife," it is even admirable, although strangely enough the actor does not indicate the obvious shameful compunction in his subsequent request to *Iago* "Set on thy wife to observe." His carriage is manly if not dignified, and his elocution as faultless as elocution is apt to be. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT plays *Iago* better than any Shakespearean part in which we have seen him. We can almost say of the performance that it is "all-in-all sufficient." The close study that has been bestowed on it is as manifest as commendable. Subtle, intense, always alert, and often picturesque, this is an *Iago* that we can conscientiously extol and sit through with real satisfaction. It is Italian and malignant enough in the soliloquies to fit the text, yet gay and sincere enough in outward seeming to warrant *Othello's* reflection, "This fellow's of exceeding honesty," &c. A somewhat less vigorous impersonation than the late G. V. BROOKE'S—the only one with which from any points of analogy we can compare it—Mr. DAVENPORT'S *Iago* is less melo-dramatic and more natural, and fully deserved the emphatic applause it on Monday received. Such acting as this it is refreshing to see and a pleasure to commend. The *Brabantio* of Mr. MARK SMITH is also excellent. It is firm and decided, noticeable for considerable originality and for being very carefully read. A little more tenderness at intervals might legitimately heighten the effect of the sterner passages, but certainly this performance leaves scarcely anything to desire. Mr. ROBERTSON is over-weighted in *Cassio*. He lacks the dash, the chivalry, the high breeding of the unlucky lieutenant, and hardly looks a gallant to excite the doubts of even the half-distraught *Othello*. He, notwithstanding, played the difficult scenes in the second act with spirit, and gained in them much approbation. The *Roderigo* of Mr. VINING BOWERS has the singular merit of not being made a buffoon. There is, however, a warrantable humor in the part which Mr. BOWERS inadequately develops. So uncommon is it, meanwhile, to find a representative of *Roderigo* who knows, and knowing will remember, that SHAKESPEARE meant this foolish person to be withal a gentleman, that it is with reluctance we take the least exception to Mr. BOWERS' performance.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS looks *Desdemona* to a charm. Such a figure can be well imagined to glide under the Rialto in a gondola, or to play brides-maid at the marriage of the Adriatic. The person and dress of the lady for picturesque and attractive completeness could not be surpassed, and the romantic passion of *Othello* is therefore justified in a manner all too seldom seen. Mrs. SIDDONS' reading of *Desdemona* is possibly open to the objection of being rather colorless, but we can forgive almost anything in one who gives a "living reason" for the action of the drama, so lovely and so intelligible. Mme. PONISI as *Emilia* is almost equally successful in extenuating her treatment by *Iago*, and took advantage of her short but pithy opportunities toward the close in a way to win tumultuous recognition. It is satisfactory to be able to speak on the whole with so much approval of a legitimate representation, which presents the unusual feature of tolerable acting, or better, in all the chief parts instead of in a single one. No doubt the task would be easy of pointing out weak spots in this performance of "Othello," which we have dwelt on lightly or passed over in silence. Such as it was, however, in addition to being the most symmetrical attempt at Shakespearean tragedy seen here in a long time, it exhibited not a little intrinsic excellence; and in judging it, we must keep in mind the supreme difficulties of the play, and not forget that no acting "is capable of painting the overwhelming catastrophe in 'Othello'—the pressure of feelings which measure out in a moment the abysses of eternity."

Miscellaneous.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The first of the series of operatic entertainments by Signor RONCONI and his pupils occurs this evening, at the Union League Theatre.... Mr. JEROME HOPKINS' Orphan Fund Concert is to be attended this afternoon at Association Hall...."The Lady of Lyons" will be the play this evening at Niblo's.

Singular Suicide by a Car Driver.

About 8½ o'clock last night, GEORGE KISLER, aged thirty-five, a German, residing at No. 285 Avenue C, committed suicide by jumping off the pier at the foot of East Sixteenth-street. The deceased leaves a widow and three children. He was a car driver, and being out of work for a fortnight, drank excessively. A few minutes before he sought a suicidal death he wrote his name on a slip of paper which he put in his pocket and left the house crying bitterly. His wife followed him and endeavored to coax him back again but failed. A friend, named VIRGIL CARPENTER, watched KISLER to the pier, and seeing him jump into the river threw him a rope, but the man refused to touch it and so was drowned. The remains were subsequently recovered and taken to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held.

Attempted Murder in Trenton, N. J.

Yesterday morning JAMES MARCH, a workman employed in the woolen-mill of SAMUEL K. WILSON, in Trenton, made an attempt to kill JOSEPH LITTLE, the foreman of the establishment. LITTLE had notified MARCH, a sullen villain, whom everybody shunned, that his services were no longer required. He left MARCH then to go to another part of the mill. Upon his return, MARCH coolly presented a pistol and fired. He was at once arrested and committed.

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MARRIED.

DANA—WOODBURY.—At the Presbyterian Church, Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. H. B. Hodge, CHARLES E. DANA, of Philadelphia, and EMILIE, only child of P. T. Woodbury, counselor-at-law, deceased, formerly of the City of New-York.

HAGEN—HITCHCOCK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Washburn, NESTOR HAGEN and ADELINE LOUISA, daughter of the late William B. Hitchcock, all of this City.

TRELAWNEY—CAMPBELL.—Nov. 15, 1870, at the British Consulate, Geneva, Switzerland, CLARENCE TRELAWNEY to MARY, daughter of William S. Campbell, Esq., late United States Consul at Dresden. No cards.

☞ California papers please copy.

DIED.

BELL.—On Monday evening, Dec. 5, DAVID BELL, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Edward Crommelin, No. 54 Morton-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

CORNELL.—On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 6, in this City, Mrs. CAROLINE C. CORNELL, widow of George J. Cornell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 58 West 17th-st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

COLLINS.—On Monday, Dec. 5, at No. 15 East 35th-st., HANNAH COLLINS, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, in 37th-st., near Broadway, where a solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

DONALDSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, WM. DONALDSON, in his 78th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock.

HYATT.—On Monday, Dec. 5, Mrs. EMMELINE W. HYATT.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 46 Morton-st.

HAYDOCK.—On the 5th inst., after a short illness, SAMUEL, son of Robert Haydock, of this City, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral on Fifth day, Thursday, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 212 East 12th-st.

HOPKINS.—At Ravenswood, Long Island, Dec. 4, Gen. GILBERT HOPKINS, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at the Rutger's Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

KNOWER.—On Monday, Dec. 5, JAMES FRANKLIN KNOWER, son of Margaret and the late T. H. Knower, aged 18 years, 6 months and 12 days.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 93 Grand-st., Jersey City. Friends are invited.

MILDEBERGER.—On Sunday, 4th inst., ELEANOR, wife of Henry D. Mildeberger, in the 44th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 316 West 25th-st., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PERSSE.—On Monday, Dec. 5, MARGARETTA, widow of the late Dudley Persse.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 39 East 33d-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, Dec. 2, at Glen Cove, Long Island, ALICE OAKLEY, aged 5 years, only daughter of Rev. John S. and Emma M. Roberts, formerly of this City.

WHITE.—At Cornwall Landing, Dec. 6, Mrs. HARRIET MELVIN WHITE, only daughter of A. M. Hatch, formerly of this City.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Mrs. Adriance, Cornwall Landing.

WHEELER.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 6, 1870, at Whitestone, L. I., GEORGE E. WHEELER, C. E. and S., aged thirty-three years and five months.

The relatives and friends, the members of the Wyoming Lodge, Westchester, and the Masonic Fraternity generally are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, Whitestone, on Friday, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock. Dublin, London, and Limerick papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—At East Haddam, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 4, HENRY EGBERT WILLIAMS, M. D., formerly Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, aged 45 years.

WALBRIDGE.—On the 6th inst., at the Astor House, in this City, Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, aged 49.

The remains will be taken to Washington for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Dec. 24. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,264.

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ILLINOIS.

Fall Weather in Winter—The Successor to Senator Yates—Internal Revenue—Important Railroad Changes—Amherst Alumni Reunion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 2, 1870.

December has come in and gone on thus far more like April than the commencement of Winter. The sky has been clear and Indian Summer-like, the sunshine genial, with a temperature considerably above the freezing point. While at the north, west and south of us the people have been shivering with cold and enjoying snow-storms, we have been favored with the most delightful Autumnal weather. This state of things has been highly favorable to building and all out-door operations. We saw the roof go on to a block of six-story stores the other day, which were commenced in the last half of October. It keeps people at work and prevents the usual drain upon the charitable, which generally sets in with the coming on of cold weather.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The question as to who shall be the successor of Senator YATES still agitates the politicians. It is difficult to tell who has the inside track. Two new candidates have appeared in the field since the election. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. KOERNER, of Belleville, is being somewhat strenuously urged by the German Republican Press, they claiming that that nationality is entitled to a representative in the Senate. Mr. MEDILL, of the *Tribune*, is also named. Mr. KOERNER is a fair man, of small calibre, and would make a good, but not an influential Senator. Mr. MEDILL is a crotchety man, of some ability, but would not make much of a figure in the Senate. They are both brought forward by the opponents of Mr. LOGAN. Judge LAWRENCE, of the Supreme Court, has also been named. The Democrats are fierce against LOGAN, and, if necessary, will form a league with the friends of any Republican candidate to defeat him.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The business of Chicago, which produces a large portion of the internal revenue, is not of the most creditable kind. Of the $501,682 collected in November, $451,236, or nine-tenths came from whisky, beer and tobacco—$332,181 being from whisky alone. A large portion of this product is consumed here, and thus inflicts additional burdens upon our people. It is not the most creditable thing in the world to have a Government run by whisky and tobacco, as ours is done, to a great extent, in more ways than in supplying the financial basis. By-the-way, fifteen of the precious Peoria Whisky Ring were in Chicago, a few days since, at the special request of the United States Marshal. They came on a charge of defrauding the Government largely, and were held to bail. The prosecuting witness, who was cognizant of these frauds, will probably come to grief, as the Ring have procured his arrest for forgery, and they will not stop at anything to secure his conviction and thus destroy his testimony against them. This is a dodge to which the Ring, in various places have resorted before, and frequently with success.

AIR MOTOR.

I have just been out inspecting the machinery recently put in operation here to utilize compressed air as a propelling power. The apparatus now promises to be entirely successful. Several trial trips have been made, and have proved eminently satisfactory. The following is the inventor's description of the *modus operandi* of the thing: "The compressed air is contained in four tanks built into the roof of the car. Three of these tanks are for general use, while the fourth contains a reserve, to be used only in cases of necessity. The tanks are built of copper, capable of holding, in all, 150 cubic feet of air, and of withstanding 250 pounds pressure to the square inch. The number and size of the tanks can be increased or lessened, according to the distance required to be run. The car is of the average size, and with all the appliances, including machinery, weighs from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. The machinery, consisting of two small engines similar in construction to the ordinary steam-engine, but simpler, is situated under the seats, at one end, and connects with the axle at the opposite end by a crank movement. The engines are controlled with a small lever (same as locomotive), which can be used at either end of the car, as is required. The direction of the car is reversed by a simple contrivance attached to the piston rod, and may be controlled, like the throttle valve, from either end.

RAILROAD CHARGES.

There is great complaint again about the excessive freight charges of the railroads, especially on non-competing routes. For instance, the Aurora *Beacon* states that a dealer of that city recently received an invoice of books from New-York, the freight on which from Chicago to Aurora—forty miles—was more per hundred pounds than from New-York to Chicago. Kindred complaints come from various quarters. What with the warehouse frauds in Chicago, and the excessive freight, the farmers and business men of the interior are being sadly fleeced. Speaking of warehouse frauds, the *Tribune* of this morning gives an example, from their own reports, how the thing is managed:

	Receipts. bushels.	Delivered. bushels.	On hand. bushels.
Wheat—No. 1	20,000	25,000	10,000
No. 2 Spring	150,000	200,000	5,000
No. 3	40,000	5,000	....
Rejected	40,000	5,000	....
Total	250,000	235,000	15,000

That is, the inspectors inspect grain in at a lower grade and inspect it out at a higher—thus making for the owner of the elevator five and six cents on one grade, and twelve and thirteen on the other. This operation is repeated daily with the millions of bushels of grain handled here, and the farmers and country shippers are swindled by the wholesale. One gentleman, in looking over these reports the other day, was not a little astonished to find that he alone held more receipts by thousands of bushels than there was grain in the elevator. There had been an over issue, and the elevator men were trading upon fictitious grain.

OUR REFORM SCHOOL.

There has been in existence in this city for fifteen or sixteen years, under a charter granted by the Legislature, a Reform School, to which boys under sixteen years of age were committed, for vagrancy and petty crimes. It was supposed to be a reformatory institution. Boys of the vagabond class, who were growing up into our future criminals, were sent there, put to a trade, and retained there, unless sent on a ticket-of-leave, for good conduct, until they were eighteen years of age. But, on a case brought before it, the Supreme Court, sitting at this city last week, declared the law creating the Reform School unconstitutional, as it constituted the school a prison, and that boys could not be sent there unless convicted of crime. This decision, of course, breaks up the school, which has been a most beneficent institution in its results, by preventing the incipient criminals which infest our streets by hundreds from becoming full-blown ones. It deprives society of the right to protect itself from the neglect or criminal training of children by their parents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. Louis, or somebody else, has been practicing upon Chicago the tactics by which Chicago has heretofore flanked Milwaukee, much to the injury of her trade and commerce. A railroad has just been opened, by the construction of connecting links, which constitutes a continuous line from St. Louis to the north-western part of this State. Unless the east and west lines from this city adopt a more liberal policy, St. Louis will be apt to draw off somewhat from our trade. It gives a section of country three hundred miles long, an opportunity to traffic with St. Louis, if it is any object to do so.... The fourth annual reunion of the Alumni of Amherst College, took place at the Palmer House on Thursday evening. The attendance was not large, but those present had a good time in reviving old associations.... Trade is fair for the season. Although money is reported easy at the banks, there is a general complaint in regard to the difficulty of collecting debts. The farmers are holding on to their grain quite extensively, waiting to see about that general war in Europe which is on the tapis. Although the lake is perfectly free from all obstructions, a large portion of the shipping has gone into Winter quarters.

The Recent Bold Robbery in the Town of Westfield, Mass.

From the Springfield Republican, Dec. 2.

Mrs. BARNES, widow of SAMUEL BARNES, was discovered about 10 o'clock Wednesday evening, by some boys who were attracted to the spot by her groans, lying in a lot near the highway and engine-house of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad in Westfield. Assistance was summoned, and she was taken to the house of WALTER BROSS, near by, where she was employed as a nurse. A physician was soon in attendance, when it was apparent that she had been drugged or was under the influence of chloroform, from the effects of which she did not recover so as to be conscious until the next morning. The annals of crime seldom show a more coolly planned, persistently followed up and executed robbery than that revealed by her statement upon being able to give it. She had been to this city the day previous, and received $800 on a claim she had considered doubtful. After obtaining the money she visited two or three places in the city and went to West Springfield, taking the evening train from there to Westfield. On arriving there she made one or two calls on the green, and about 8 o'clock started for the residence of Mr. BROSS. Just after passing the railroad crossing at the foot of Bross hill, a man passed her, and, immediately turning round, clapped his hand upon her shoulder, saying, "Madam, your purse," at the same time placing a black cloth over her face, which is the last she recollects of the transaction. Her purse, with the $800 it contained was taken, also a valuable gold watch. The watch was attached to a gold chain wound a number of times around her belt, the links being severed with a pair of nippers to detach it. After rendering his victim insensible, the robber must have pushed or carried her down the hill where she was found, as near by lay her traveling bag with its contents scattered about, and the black silk handkerchief which had been saturated with chloroform to accomplish the crime. The attack being so sudden and insensibility following immediately, Mrs. BARNES is unable to give any description of the robber, and had she not been thus providentially discovered could not have lived till morning. The whole proceedings show that some one must have seen her when exposing her purse in this city, and persistently followed her up until he accomplished his purpose.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Oregonians are trying hard to become famous as manufacturers of woolen blankets.

The total bonded debt of Michigan is $2,385,028 49. Of this sum $42,028 47 bears no interest.

The coal mines near Boonesboro, Iowa, are at present yielding 2,500 tons per month.

Several colonies of settlers lately arrived at Omaha, Nebraska, en route to the Republican River.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church at Quincy, Ill., was recently burned by incendiaries.

Pittsburg, Penn., has another new daily journal. It is called the *Paper*, and advocates Democratic principles.

The Jackson *Clarion* is of opinion that the yield of cotton in Mississippi will be very much larger this year than last.

The marl beds of Alabama extend over a belt of country nearly one hundred miles in length.

The erection of a Masonic temple, at a cost of $60,000, is in contemplation at Des Moines, Iowa.

The annual wooden spoon exhibition, which has been held for so many years at Yale College, is to be discontinued.

A Boston Coroner states that there are more deaths from railroad accidents in November than in any other month of the year.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says that the Northern Transportation Company has not only not failed, but is preparing to increase its business.

A rag-picker was lately killed by a locomotive on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, who had accumulated a fortune of $15,000.

Mr. SIBLEY, the chief librarian at Harvard College, is preparing a biographical record of the first 225 students who were graduated at Cambridge.

An eccentric gentleman of Nelson County, Ky., has named his children as follows: London, Judge, Greek Wisdom, China Tequil, Hebrew, Fashion and Reputable Kingdom.

The marriage of a Mrs. TOWER, of Lowell, Mass., a divorced wife, was recently nullified because she had contracted it without the sanction of the Supreme Court.

A colony of 100 persons recently left Georgia to settle in Texas. The Columbus *Enquirer* regrets their departure, on the ground that they would be much happier if they remained at home.

A Chicago hackman, who had acted in a most unbecoming manner at a funeral last week, was fined $50 as an example to his brother Jehus, whose conduct of late, under similar circumstances, has not been much better.

A Miss ISABELLA SMITH, who claimed that she had been injured in her feelings to the extent of $20,000 through the failure of one JOHN T. CAMPBELL to marry her, was awarded a sum of $18,000 last week by a jury at Waverley, Iowa.

A Mrs. FLOWER, of Topeka, is a candidate for the office of engrossing clerk of the Kansas Legislature. She has twice served the State already as deputy clerk of the House, and the probability is that she will "bloom" there for another session.

Mrs. JANET ROBERTSON, a Scotch lady who had attained the ripe age of 102 years, died a short time since at Borney's River, Nova Scotia. She had a distinct recollection of having heard her grandfather telling about his participation in the battle of Culloden, under Prince CHARLIE.

CATHERINE CARR, a liquor-dealer of Pittsburg, Penn., who had been sent to the Penitentiary to serve out a sentence of forty days for selling liquor on the Sabbath, returned to her house last week to find that it had been stripped during her absence of furniture and valuables by an unworthy friend.

In answer to the charge of the Democratic journals that Illinois pays more taxes than all the New-England States, the Chicago *Post* says: "The melancholy Jeremiads on this subject had better come to an end. The table only shows that Illinois does more business, chews and smokes and sells more tobacco, and manufactures more whisky than all New-England."

Another flogging scene was witnessed at Newcastle, Del., on Saturday last. Eight men received from ten to twenty lashes each. In reporting the "exhibition," the Wilmington *Commercial* says: "The new Sheriff lays on the cat-o'-nine tails with more vigor than his predecessor did, but still with nothing like the barbarous severity which used to characterize these disgraceful proceedings."

The birth of another monstrosity has been announced as having occurred in Tennessee. State Senator PATTERSON is responsible for the statement that a double-headed child was born last month in the vicinity of Shelbyville. He gives no particulars as to sex. Apropos of this subject the Shelbyville *Rescue* says: "Our readers will remember that it was in this vicinity that the famous double-headed calf was produced a year or two ago."

Mrs. ELLEN M. ROYCE, who was charged, a short time since, by her divorced husband, with being about to join the Oneida Community, has published a letter in the Utica *Herald*, in which she states that the divorce from her husband had been procured after "a fair hearing, and upon unquestionable proof of infidelity, months of desertion, cruel neglect and bad treatment." The report of her intention to join the Oneida Community grew out of the fact that her brother is a member of that body.

In order to prove that a good state of feeling existed between the late ROBERT E. LEE and JEFFERSON DAVIS, the following letter, written to a friend of the latter on the 28th of December, 1866, is published in some of the Southern papers: "If you see Mr. DAVIS I beg that you will present to him my warmest regards; and, if you can find words to express it, my deepest interest in his welfare. You say rightly that nothing can be done by his friends for his relief, and that adds to the bitterness of my distress: for I feel that any attempt only serves to arouse afresh the slumbering ire of his opponents. We must therefore be hopeful, but patient."

An adventurous young Irishman in Oregon gives the following brief sketch of his doings in the Pacific States: "I have not been here quite a year, and see what I have done: First I wrote poetry for a cheap monthly at $2 a column. This did not pay. I then started a military company and was elected Captain, married an heiress, and became editor and part owner of a California daily paper, was made President of a temperance society and a poultry association. Sold out, bought a share in a circus company, moved toward the Sandwich Islands, mutinied on the way, lost all the horses and ropes, and saved only $100 out of the enterprise. My wife died, and now I am married a second time and living very comfortably on a farm."

Owing to the scarcity of proper subjects for dissection at Cleveland, Ohio, the medical students of that city have been obliged to resort to the rather questionable practice of body snatching. Last week the remains of a Mrs. LUCY ELKTON were interred at the Cleveland Cemetery, but through some accident the grave happened to have been dug in the wrong lot, and the next day the friends of the deceased took the necessary steps for a re-interment. When the soft earth was removed it was found that the corpse had been carried away, and a bag of sand substituted. The matter was at once reported to the Police, who have orders to search the college for the body, and, if possible, bring the guilty students to justice.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of Surgeon-General Barnes—Mortality Among White and Colored Troops—The Medical and Surgical History of the War—The Army Medical Museum.

The substance of Surgeon-General BARNES' report to Secretary BELKNAP is given below:

SICK AND WOUNDED.

The monthly reports of sick and wounded received at this office for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1870, represent an annual average mean strength of 29,022 white and 3,407 colored troops. Among the white troops the total number of cases of all kinds reported, as taken on the sick list, was 62,580, being at the rate of 2,156 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 53,836, or 1,855 per 1,000 of strength, were for disease alone, and 8,744 cases, or 301 per 1,000 of strength, were wounds, accidents and injuries. The average number constantly on sick report was 1,419, or 49 per 1,000 of strength. Of these 1,156, or 40 per 1,000 of strength, were under treatment for disease, and 263, or 9 per 1,000 of strength, for wounds, accidents and injuries. The total number of deaths reported was 374, or 12 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 249, or 8 per 1,000 of strength, died of disease, and 125, or 4 per 1,000 of strength, of wounds, accidents and injuries. The above mortality rate for white troops from disease, shows a considerable improvement over the ratios of former years. The comparatively large mortality from wounds, accidents and injuries is explained by the Indian hostilities, which still continue to exist. It is to be regretted that the figures representing the mortality from disease among the colored troops are not so favorable. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was one death to 167 cases.

REPORTS FROM COLORED TROOPS.

The reports from the colored troops give the following figures, which do not include the white officers. The total number of cases of all kinds reported was 6,206, or 1,822 per 1,000 of strength. Of these, 5,479, or 1,608 per 1,000 of strength, were cases of disease, and 729 or 213 per 1,000 of strength, were wounds, accidents and injuries. The average number constantly on sick report was 178, or 52 per 1,000 of strength, of whom 146, or 43 per 1,000, were under treatment for disease, and 32, or 9 per 1,000, for wounds, accidents and injuries. The number of deaths from all causes reported was 66, or 19 per 1,000 of strength. Of these, 51, or 15 per 1,000 of strength, died of disease, and 15, or 4 per 1,000, of wounds, accidents and injuries. It will therefore be perceived that while the rate of mortality from wounds and injuries among the colored troops agrees with that among the white troops, their rate of mortality from disease alone is nearly double. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 to 94 cases.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WAR HISTORY.

The printing of the medical volume of the first part of the *Medical and Surgical History of the War* is near completion. This volume embraces the statistical tables representing the sickness, mortality and discharges from service on surgeon's certificate of disability, of white and colored troops during the war, and will be a work of nearly 750 pages, quarto. To secure accuracy, the tables were stereotyped as they were finished, and before finally sending them to press they have been thoroughly revised throughout, and every effort made to attain accuracy. With this volume will be bound the appendix to the first part of the *Medical and Surgical History of the War*, containing the reports of Medical Directors and other appended documents—about 400 pages. The whole of the manuscript for the surgical volume of the first part of the *Medical and Surgical History of the War*, authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1869, is now prepared, and several of the more important subjects that would belong to the second volume, as, for example, the tabular statements, discussions, histories of typical cases (with illustrative wood cuts and lithographs) of 29,872 cases of amputations, and 4,775 excisions, are nearly perfected. Besides this, the surgical statistics of the army for the five years succeeding the war have been consolidated and arranged for publication, and much information has been furnished to authenticate just claims of applicants, and to defeat those that were fraudulent, under the act of Congress authorizing the issue of artificial limbs to mutilated soldiers and seamen. The effect of this law, in bringing to Washington a large number of pensioners to present their claims, has permitted the study of the remote effects of injuries and mutilations. The peculiar value which the surgical data of the late war have acquired, in consequence of the measures taken to trace the ulterior results of the more important cases, cannot be overestimated. In the reports of the surgery of European wars, and of campaigns in India, Abyssinia and elsewhere, the history of cases terminate when the men were invalided or discharged. Although the elaborate reports of the casualties of the French armies in the Crimean and Italian wars were published in 1865 and 1869, after an interval of ten years from the conclusion of hostilities in each case, no information is given subsequent to the date of discharge or pension.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

There has been a very steady and uniform increase in the various collections of the Army Medical Museum. The Indian hostilities, and the accidents of the field, and camp, and garrison, have afforded the opportunity of collecting some illustrations of the injuries inflicted by weapons—a class of specimens in which the Museum is already surpassingly rich—but the more numerous contributions to the surgical section have been of specimens illustrating pathological processes, or the remote effects of injuries. The collections now include 897 human crania and 34 skeletons. Elaborate tables have been prepared, exhibiting their measurements. The diameters, facial angle, internal capacity, and position of the *foramen magnum* are indicated for each cranium. It is hoped that the publication of this important contribution to anthropological knowledge will be authorized by Congress. The tables, arranged to correspond with those published in the *Crania Americana* of SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, would worthily supplement that great work. The Museum possesses a larger number of skulls from tumuli, and of crania of North American Indians than are elsewhere collected, and it would appear due to ethnologists throughout the world that descriptions of the specimens should be published, as was done by the Russian Government for the collection of Prof. VON BAER, at St. Petersburg. Thirty-six quarto volumes, each containing fifty photographs of surgical cases, with descriptive letter press, have been distributed to the principal medical schools and societies in this country and Europe. The expressions of appreciation with which they were acknowledged by the leading surgeons of New-York and Philadelphia, of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, are a legitimate source of gratification, as evidences of the success of this office in making known to the surgical world the "dearly bought lessons of the war." The relations of the Museum with other institutions, with a view of interchange of specimens, have been extended. A valuable series of casts of anatomical specimens was received from M. QUATREFAGES, of the College of France. Specimens have been exchanged, with mutual advantage, with the Smithsonian Institution, the Agricultural Bureau, the Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Museum of the New-York Hospital, the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, the Blackmore Museum in England, and the anatomical collection at Oxford, England. Thirty volumes of photographs, and many duplicate osteological specimens and plaster casts, are now on hand for exchange. It is scarcely necessary to adduce proofs of the practical utility of the collections of the Army Medical Museum. Besides affording a field of study for medical officers, indispensable to the acquirement of the fullest knowledge of the special duties required of them, the illustrations of military surgery and of camp diseases contained in the cabinets have greatly promoted general professional knowledge on these subjects; and it is noticeable that, in the standard German systematic work on surgery by BILLROTH and VON PITHA, in the last edition of the *English System of Surgery*, by HOLMES, in DIDIOT'S *Service de Santé des Armées*, and in nearly all works on military medicine and surgery printed in the last five years, the majority of the wood cuts are derived from the specimens in the United States Army Medical Museum. It is a matter of gratification that, as the purposes of the Museum have become more widely known, many field and line officers of the army, and many practitioners in civil life, have sent contributions to it. Many donations of natural history specimens, of stone implements and objects of archæological interest have been received, and have been very valuable as articles of exchange with other Museums, for objects more strictly pertaining to the province of the Army Medical Museum. The number of visitors to the Museum, who registered their names during the year, was 17,669. Among them were many officers of the United States Army and Navy and European Army and Navy officers, students and scientific men of different countries, several of whom came here expressly to examine and study the collections.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A number of transactions were effected at the Exchange, yesterday, (Dec. 6,) although the attendance was not a large one. None of the property sold, however, brought high figures. The following is in brief a review of the day's business:

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & Co., (B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer,) by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of THEODORE G. LANE, Esq., referee, disposed of six lots, located on the south side of Sixty-eighth-street, 500 feet west of Eighth-avenue, each lot being in size 25x100.5. The mortgage foreclosed on the property was $24,000, and amounted, with interest, costs, &c., to $26,100. All the lots were sold in one parcel, and brought in the aggregate, including the mortgage sum, $34,000, the purchaser being JAMES REID. The price was considered a low one.

WM. KENNELLY sold the premises known as No. 318 West Thirty-ninth-street. The property comprises a four-story brick tenement-house and lot, 25 by 98.9, and is situated on the south side of the street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The house rents for $1,850 per annum. The price realized at the sale yesterday was $17,700, and the buyer was EDWARD BURKE.

JAMES M. MILLER, at an executor's sale, sold the leasehold premises running from East Houston to Second-street, known as No. 394 East Houston-street and No. 285 Second-street, with the improvements thereon. The premises are 20 feet in width on each street, 68 feet 3 inches in depth on the easterly side, and 70 feet 9 inches on the westerly side, more or less. The lease is from the Wynkoop estate, for twenty-one years from May 1, 1859, at a rent of $150 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. The houses on the property rent for $910 per year, and the entire premises were sold to WM. ALPHONSE for $4,125.

D. M. SEAMAN offered for sale a valuable lot situated on the north-west corner of Elm-street and Catharine-lane, having a front of 41 feet 5 inches on the street, and 20 feet on the lane, respectively, an excellent corner business stand. No real sale was effected, however, although the property was knocked down for $18,000. The same auctioneer disposed of a tract of Michigan land, containing 320 acres, for $10, a public sale being made only for the purpose of passing title.

E. F. RAYMOND adjourned until Dec. 13 a Sheriff's sale of five houses and lots, located on the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, advertised to be sold yesterday. This proceeding closed the business of the day at the Exchange.

Today but one sale is advertised to take place, and that by ROBERTS & McGUIRE of valuable improved City property, located on Forty-ninth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. To-morrow the great sale of Central Park lots in the vicinity of Seventy-ninth-street, under the direction of V. K. STEVENSON, SON & Co., comes off, to which extended reference has already been made. From the intrinsic value of this desirable property, and the advantages presented for a secure investment, the proposed transaction attracts general attention. For Friday another sale is advertised by this same firm of a leasehold property located in the Twelfth Ward of the City. Sales of private property continue to be made daily, and choice situations are being constantly offered. In regard to these full particulars will be found in our advertising columns, which will repay perusal.

JOHN McCLAVE, real estate broker, No. 44 Pine-street, reports having disposed of the following property at private sale within the last ten days:

Twenty-six lots, fronting on the west side of the Sixth-avenue boulevard and running westerly 225 feet, $86,000.

Twelve lots, immediately adjoining above and running through from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, $2,500 per lot.

Four lots, running through from Ninth-avenue to New-avenue, 325 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, $15,000.

The entire front on the west side St. Nicholas-avenue, and two lots in rear, running through the block from One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, $25,000.

Two lots on the east side of Tenth-avenue, 54 feet north of Seventy-fourth-street, $10,000.

Two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, $5,000.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1870.

NEW YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co., B. P. Fairchild, Auctioneer.	
6 lots s. s. 68th-st., 500 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x100.5, sold together	$34,000
By Wm. Kennelly.	
4-story brown-stone house and lot s. s., No. 318 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., house 25x53, lot 25x98.9	$17,700
By James M. Miller.	
Leasehold premises, lot and buildings thereon, n. s., No. 394 East Houston-st., running through to 2d-st., and including No. 285 on that street, between avenues C and D, lot 20x70.9x20x68.3	$4,125
By D. M. Seaman.	
1 lot, n. w. corner of Elm-st. and Catharine-lane, lot 20x44x37.2½x41.5, nominal sale	$18,000
MICHIGAN LANDS.	
By D. M. Seaman.	
Tract of land 320 acres, south half of section No. 9, township No. 21, No. 2 west, in Midland County, sold to pass title	$10

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Broadway and 27th-st., s. w. cor., 44x98.8, h. and l.	$101,500
Clinton-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100, irregular	20,000
Elm-st. and Catharine-lane, n. w. corner, 41.5x20 x44x37.2	20,000
Kingsbridge road, w. s., 222 ft. n. of L. C. Chittenden's, 75.6x200	5,000
Washington-st., e. s., 104 ft. s. of Charlton-st., thence n., 25x90, s. d.	15,500
25th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18.4x98.9, h. and l.	22,500
35th-st., n. s., 66.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x50.4, h. and l.	16,000
52d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5	5,000
52d-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.5	9,550
56th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	65,000
57th-st., n. s., 93.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5	15,200
60th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	25,300
61st-st., w. s., 109 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5	28,000
84th-st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x102.2, h. and l.	6,000
110th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x201.10	14,000
117th-st., n. s., 150.8 ft. e. of Avenue A, 48x100.11, h. and l.	13,000
117th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 70x100.11	9,000
127th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 62.6x99.11	8,500
Park-av., e. s., 56 ft. s. of 40th-st., 18x80, h. and l.	45,000
1st-av. and 57th-st., s. e. corner, 92.9x73x96x—	70,000
5th-av., e. s., 50.11 ft. n. of 119th-st., 25x100	4,000
5th-av. and 56th-st., s. w. corner, 75x150	175,000
6th-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of 21st-st., 20x73.9, h. and l.	25,000
Leases Recorded.	
4th-av., e. s., between 87th and 88th sts., 4 9-12 years, 2 years, per year, $825; 2 9-12 years, per year	$1,000
Greenwich-st., No. 358, 5 years, per year	550
Avenue A, No. 117, 3 years, per year	900
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Atlantic-st., n. s., 142.6 ft. n. w. of Hoyt-st., 22.6x80	$9,000
Clementina-st., n. s., 101 ft. e. of Martense-st., 75x100	500
Hull-st., 100 ft. n. of, and Paca-av., 200 ft. w. of, (2 rear lots,) 50x56.3	300
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 16.8x100	825
Leonard-st., w. s., 187.11 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 50x100, h. and l., q. c.	3,532
Madison-st., s. e. s., 234.6 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100	1,500
Starr-st., n. w. s., 150 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 25x100	400
Starr-st., n. w. s., 175 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 25x100	400
Starr-st., n. w. s., 125 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 25x100	400
South 1st-st., n. s., 17.11 ft. w. of 11th-st., 25x77	3,850
2d-place, n. s., 50 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 28.4x133.5, h. and l.	11,500
39th-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100	800
Clermont-av., e. s., 270 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25x100	14,000
De Kalb-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100, h. and l.	7,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x100	10,000
Gates-av., s. s., 185 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 19.8x110, h. and l.	9,550
Green Point-av., 24 ft. n of, and Franklin-st., 80 ft. e. of, (rear,) 2x71	100
Hale-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Division-av., 50x100	625
Tompkins-av., e. s., 43 ft. n. of Hart-st., 19x100, h. and l.	6,350
5th-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 40th-st., 25x100	13,000
39th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x124.4	
7th-av., w. s., 75.2 ft. n. of 39th-st., 25x100	
40th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x100.2	
40th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.2	
40th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x100.2	
39th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 7th-av., 75x100.2	
40th-st., s. s. 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x200.4x50x100.2x25x100.2	
40th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 150x100x25x100.2x175x200.4	
40th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.2	
41st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.2	
41st-st., n. s. 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.2	
41st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 268.8x100.2x299.7x100.4	
40th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.2	
40th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24.2x100x58.8x107.5	
40th-st., n. s. 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., 30.8x103.4x98.7	
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Glen Cove.	
Elm-av. and Glen Cove to Cedar Swamp road, s. w. corner, 5 acres	$2,800
Newtown.	
Flushing-av. and 4th-st., n. e. corner, 133x100	$4,300
Flushing.	
Broadway and Murray-st., s. e. corner, 411x34.9	$7,000
Whitestone.	
Linden-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Congress-av., 25x125	$150
Woodside.	
3d-st., w. s., between Woodside and Riker avs., 25x100	$800
Riker-av., s. s., between Woodside-av. and 1st-st., 25x100	300
Far Rockaway.	
Carnaga road, s. s., 200 ft. w. of Catharine-st., 50x141	$800
Hicksville.	
South-lane, adjoining Behrs', 4 acres and houses	$5,000
Marie-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of Broadway, 50x100	500
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Castleton.	
1st-st., 180 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 195x70	$10,000
1st-st., corner of Franklin-av., 30x250.8	2,500
1st-st., n. e. corner of Franklin-av., 184.6x195	23,425
Linden Park.	
Lots Nos. 546 and 547, 51x93.6	$430
Westfield.	
Staten Island Railroad, near Pleasant Plains Station, 4 lots	$700
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortlandt.	
Water-st., e. s., adjoining Wm. Bleakley's, 50x125	[illegible]
East Chester.	
White Plains road, e. s., adjoining C. Consett's, 59x141x145	$500
6th-av., e. s., lot No. 355, Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100	$300
Greenburg.	
Orchard-st., w. s., D. T. Johnson's property	$7,500
Turnpike road, w. s., adjoining C. A. Brush's, 1-6 acre	3,500
Morrisania.	
Walton-av., w. s., lot No. 361 West Morrisania, 100x400	$8,000
Yonkers.	
Central-av., e. s., 332 ft. s. w. of Woodlawn road, 200x200	$3,500
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Gothard-st., n. s., 544 ft. e. of Elm-st., 25x100	$1,200
Broome-st., w. s., 230 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 48x100	4,800
Adams-st., e. s., 391 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 25x90.7	3,200
Belmont-av., w. s., 725 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x100	1,200
New-st., n. s., 58 ft. w. of Newark-st., 19.3x82.11	2,000
Elm-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 25x95	1,200
Frankfort-st., s. s., 111 ft. e. of Hamburg place, 144.6x100	2,000
Stone-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Crane-st., 25x100	800
Orange.	
Ridge-st., w. s., 180 ft. s. of White-st., 90x151	$12,500
South Cleveland-st., e. s., 265 ft. s. of White-st., 57.8x110	2,600
West Orange.	
Mitchell-st., n. s., 32 ft. e. of Napoleon-st., 48.8x103.4	$3,500
North Orange.	
Clark-st., e. s., adjoining lot No. 55, 50x200	$1,080
East Orange.	
Sterling-st., e. s., 227 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 50.2x187.7	$1,100
Bloomfield.	
Berkley-av., e. s., 328 ft. n. of Dodd-st., 50x258.2	$450
Jersey City.	
Lot No. 189, block No. 3, Bevan's map, 25x100	$1,666
Lot No. 190, block No. 3, Bevan's map, 25x100	3,333
Lot No. 46, block No. 210, Washington Villa Land Association, 25x100	700
Lot No. 20, block B, Reservoir map, 25x100	1,000
Bayonne.	
Lot No. 2, block No. 25, Graves', 25x100	$700
Hoboken.	
Lots Nos. 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, block No. 81, Coster's, 150x100	$9,800
Harrison.	
Cross and 3d sts., n. e. corner, 25x100	$2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE LOTS

AND

DESIRABLE HOUSES

IN CHOICE LOCATIONS, FOR SALE AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO.

No. 3 Pine-st.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK bounded by 5th-av., (Central Park,) Madison-av., 79th (100 feet wide) and 78th sts., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 79th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full detailed statement of this extra valuable property, see advertisement in auction column, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

FOR SALE—IN 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A three-story house, admirably and attractively arranged for convenience and comfort and in perfect order throughout; possession given; price and terms reasonable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE STORE ON CORTLANDT-ST. for sale, or will be traded for dwelling-houses or mortgages, or would be rented to a good tenant. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front on 26th-st., near 6th-av., will be sold low, or traded for improved City property or good mortgages. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOTS NORTH OF CENTRAL PARK wanted, in exchange for a house desirably located on 5th-av. Principals only who mean business may apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front, between 5th and Madison avs., south of 34th-st., for sale low; terms easy. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SACRIFICE TO A PROMPT BUYER.—A first-class brown-stone front near the Park will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., No. 3 Pine-st.

A PLOT ON 128TH-ST., AND SOME cash, to trade for a good house in a desirable locality; principals only, with full particulars. Apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A PLOT AT FORT WASHINGTON, with beautiful river view, for sale or trade. Principals only need apply, with full particulars. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SECOND MORTGAGES.—A LARGE amount of money to buy good second mortgages. Principals only dealt with. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—A SMALL HOUSE ON 5TH-av., south of 34th-st., for sale on easy terms. A perfect gem. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A—5TH-AV. DWELLINGS AND LOTS below Central Park for sale at lowest market rates, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—An extra large building on Broadway, above Canal-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 13th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT HUDSON PARK,

BETWEEN SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND RIVERDALE.

This beautiful property is now offered for sale, and presents superior advantages to a party desiring a homestead of surpassing elegance, or to the Capitalist as an investment. The dwelling has a frontage of 80 feet by about 40, contains every conceivable modern improvement, and is built upon an eminence commanding a splendid view of the Hudson, both up and down. The out-buildings are thoroughly complete and in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely and artistically arranged, well planted with trees, shrubs and flowers, and are most attractive. The natural advantages of this property, being only twenty-five minutes by railroad and about one hour's drive from Wall-street, and in view of the fact of the Hudson and Harlem Railroads converging at this point, make this one of the most desirable and valuable estates in the vicinity of New-York. For full particulars, maps, photographs, price, terms, &c., bona fide purchasers only may apply to

WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-street, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A PLOT OF SIXTEEN LOTS, WITH dwelling-house, in most desirable part of North New-York, only five minutes from Harlem Bridge, for sale at a bargain. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO BANKERS,

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

and others who intend

DOING BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

TO LET,

BUSINESS PREMISES

now being erected in the best part of

LOMBARD-STREET,

the finest position in

THE CITY OF LONDON,

The centre of Banking and Insurance Business, and in close proximity to the premises about to be occupied by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

For plans and particulars apply to

THE LOMBARD-STREET IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

No. 14 Clement's-lane, Lombard-st., London.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET—An extra large building on Broadway, above Canal-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON THE HUDSON, A GENTLEMAN'S residence, within thirty miles of New-York; price not to exceed $50,000. Apply, with full particulars, to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—WANTED, THREE HOUSES on 5th-av., south of 59th-st., at least 25 feet wide, for prompt customers. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON EITHER 3d or 6th av., at a fair price and on reasonable terms, for a prompt purchaser. Principals only. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS, or complete suites of rooms, in an apartment building, under permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

TO RENT—WITH THE HANDSOME MIRRORS and gas-fixtures, the thirty-feet basement house, No. 26 East 22d-st. Apply on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety,)

On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,

No. 111 Broadway.

(No postponement on account of bad weather.)

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 78TH AND 79TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 79th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges as THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement. 5TH-AV., 78th and 79th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. CARS are running up as far as 86th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the HANDSOMEST portions of the CENTRAL PARK. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain, if desired, on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every rear, is RESTRICTED, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 79th-st., thus securing beyond any contingency an UNEXCEPTIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day fixed for selling at auction, may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway; or to the auctioneers,

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 214 VALUABLE LOTS AT FLATBUSH, L. I., ON BEDFORD AND VERNON AVENUES,

Near Prospect Park, forty-nine minutes from ferry.

On THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., on the grounds.

Land high and dry, reached by Flatbush street-cars, just out of the city limits.

ESCAPE CITY TAXES.

Near business centre: must be a speculation; 102 lots sold singly; 112 lots in block, of from 15 to 30 lots each.

Terms—Thirty per cent. cash; balance in three equal annual payments.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. All who desire to examine the property before the sale will take Flatbush cars at Fulton Ferry to Vernon-av., and inquire at Ryan's Hotel, adjoining the premises.

For maps and further information apply to

DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO.,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE leasehold property, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York. V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable leasehold property, with the three-story frame building thereon, on the east side of 5th-av., between 109th and 110th sts. For further particulars apply to ROBERT N. WAITE, Esq., counselor-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st., rooms Nos. 21 and 22; or to ROBERT FESSELMGER, on the premises.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,390 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, a situation by week or month; understands dress-making in all its branches, and children's clothes; all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call or address No. 57 West 18th-st., over the store.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY IN reduced circumstances, a situation as housekeeper or nurse in a quiet, genteel family; is qualified to take entire charge; City or country; unexceptionable references given and required. Address LENOX, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of French, professed, Protestant, and other cooks, experienced chamber-maids, waitresses and nurses; also, young girls for house-work, nurses and waitresses, those lately landed.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as thorough cook; an excellent baker; will assist in the washing if required; no objections to go a short distance in the country; can be seen, for two days; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general house-work, by a capable girl; will be found a reliable servant, good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; City or country; references given. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good seamstress and fond of children; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as infant's nurse; will care grown children and assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as seamstress and dress-maker in a private family; good City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 8 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse and seamstress; would do chamber-work; is competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to take care of children or to wait on an invalid lady; ten years' recommendations. Call on or address No. 257 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid, seamstress, or waitress; good references. Can be seen for one day at No. 67 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as laundress; can flute and do all kinds of family washing; can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 251 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her duties thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 6 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY YOUNG German girl, a situation as nurse, or maid to young ladies; she is well recommended and a good sewer. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID'S OR CHAMber-maid and waitress' situation by a young tidy Protestant Welsh girl; well recommended. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

AT SEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., will be found a number of first-class servants, with excellent City references, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as housekeeper or to do house-work in a small private family, who has a son 12 years old that she has with her; is a willing and obliging boy; will go for moderate wages; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 416 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FINE SEAMstress by the day or resident in a family or store; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; would assist in housekeeping. Call or address for two days Miss JOHNSON, No. 510 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker, and understands her business; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 39th-st., rear house, between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has best reference. Please call or address for two days at No. 486 7th-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and waitress; understands both thoroughly; can be highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a few reliable engagements, by the week or month; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine; no objection to the country. Call on or address No. 149 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMber-work and mind children by a respectable young girl; best City reference can be given from last place, where she was employed twelve years. Apply at No. 323 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; five years' City reference; Brooklyn preferred; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 128 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American girl as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; has no objection to wash for infant; good City reference given. Call at No. 138 West 35th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUAtions; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 395 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH woman; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; understands French and English cooking; good City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 42 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant girl, as waitress or chamber-maid; good City reference given. Call at No. 136 West 35th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WORK BY the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, and Wilcox & Gibb's machine. Call at or address, No. 335 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer; has good reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET-NURSE by a healthy and respectable woman. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

DRESS-MAKING.—ALL KINDS OF FAMily sewing, gentlemen's shirts in neatest manner, by hand or machine, by day, week or month, or at home; City or country. Call at or address, all this week, No. 319 East 35th-st., top floor.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st.—Incorporated by special act of the Legislature to furnish families, hotels, merchants, &c., with reliable and honest help.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and butler, or coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; the care of horses, harness and carriages; will be well recommended by his last employer. Address D. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands his duties; sober, reliable and trustworthy; is a first-class driver, and has the best of City recommendations from his late employer. Address J. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGlishman and wife; the man as first-class waiter; his wife as first cook; can produce excellent City reference; no objection to City or country. Address S. W., care of Valentine Kurtz, No. 245 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH good City reference from his last employer; thoroughly understands his business, a situation as first-class cook in a private family. Call or address L. G., No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; has good City references. Address J. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; has best of reference and no objection to country. Apply or address for two days J. McH., harness-store, No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotch Protestant; understands his business in all its branches; wife and two children; first-class reference. Address P. L., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, laying out and drainage; middle age; best reference. Address M. D., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young man well acquainted with the City. Address J. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant man as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man who understands all the cooking and pastry perfectly. Address M., No. 121 5th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BAR-TENDer or waiter; speaks French fluently; references. Address F., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS to procure a situation for his coachman, who is trustworthy in every respect, willing and obliging; reason for parting on account of selling his establishment. Address G. V., present employer, No. 37 West 48th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, 30 years of age, a position in any capacity where integrity and activity may make him useful; wages not so much an object as employment and a home; good references given. Address B. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; City or country; can drive four-in-hand; the best of references. Call or address J. McK., No. 37 Union-square, Broadway, saddlery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a capable man; ten years' recommendation from his present place. Call or address No. 257 5th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED 29, WITH TEN years' Paris experience in banking, exchange and general commission business, desires an engagement as correspondent, bookkeeper or salesman; first-class business man. Address C. H., Box 105 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED COPYIST DEsires some writing to do at her home. Address J. E., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, one to cook, wash and iron, and one to do chamber-work and wait on the table. Apply at No. 308 West 58th-st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,

NOW OPENING 500 CASES
PARIS AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
TOYS, &c.,
STYLES WHICH CANNOT

be found elsewhere in this country. Unequaled in variety, style and price.

Also, Hosiery, White Goods, Small Wares, Laces and Embroidery, Silver-ware, Dress Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Felt and Straw Goods, Bows and Ties, Gents' Furnishing Goods.

RIBBONS.

WORSTED PATTERNS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, DOLLS AND DOLLS' ARTICLES, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 13th-st., and 6th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
DRESS GOODS
AND IN ALL THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF
THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.
THEIR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, STRANGERS
AND THE RESIDENTS OF OUR NEIGHBORING CITIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED
TO EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

VELVET LEGGINGS

FOR CHILDREN,
AT CANTRELL'S,
No. 241 4th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

HAVING DECIDED TO OPEN
A NEW SILK DEPARTMENT
ON THE 4TH-AV. SIDE
OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
REQUIRE
TEN SALESMEN,
WHO ARE EXPERTS IN SILKS.
APPLY, WITH REFERENCES,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

OPENING—MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH, Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st. Winter opening, THURSDAY, Dec. 8, of cloaks, over-skirts, walking suits, skating costumes, in every variety in trimmed patterns. Plain patterns cut and fitted to the form; warranted perfect.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS $10, WORTH $20; elegant Bonnets $15, warranted worth $30. Ladies' Hats, new styles. Feathers, Ribbons and Flowers. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, up-stairs. Save this.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

NO. 87 4TH-AV.,
First block above A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,
Are now opening an entire new stock of
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
AND
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, SPRING BEDS, &c.,
Which will be sold at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INTEREST IN a manufacturing business for sale of an article the demand for which is unlimited, and the profits large; the article is fully protected by patent; a rigid examination is invited. Apply at Room No. 9, No. 3 Park-row.

A PARTY WITH $5,000 CAN BUY an interest on a patent out of which a live man can make a fortune; parties only who mean business may apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., No. 3 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, BETWEEN 11 AND 12, a GOLD WATCH with gold face. If returned to No. 47 West 20th-st., a suitable reward will be given.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
India	Sat., Dec. 10	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 21
Columbia	Sat., Dec. 17	Tyrian	Wed., Dec. 28
Europa	Sat., Dec. 24	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Caledonia	Sat., Dec. 31	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Tyrian	Wed., Feb. 8
Australia	Sat., Jan. 14	Britannia	Wed., Feb. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Dec. 7	Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22
Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8	Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28
Abyssinia, Weds., Dec. 14	Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 29
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 15	Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4
Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21	Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.... $145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Dec. 10, at 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.... Dec. 17, 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.... Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.... Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 4, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.... Jan. 11, at —
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.... Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.... Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 7 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE.... DAURE.... SATURDAY, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE.... ROUSSAU.... SATURDAY, Dec. 24
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.... Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.... Dec. 22
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.... Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.... Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.... Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.... Saturday, Jan. 7.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO.
THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17. F. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE LOANER'S BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER,)
"Continental Life" Building,
NO. 22 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $500,000
Subject to Increase to $1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WM. M. TWEED, A. F. WILMARTH, EDGAR W. CROWELL, SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, EDGAR T. BROWN, ARCHIBALD A. BLISS and DORR RUSSELL.
This Bank negotiates LOANS, makes COLLECTIONS, advances on SECURITIES and receives DEPOSITS.
Accounts of Bankers and Merchants will receive special attention.
☞ FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST paid on CURRENT BALANCES, and liberal facilities offered to our CUSTOMERS.
DORR RUSSELL, President. A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

EAST TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA
RAILROAD
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.
REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.
The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.
For terms and other particulars, apply to GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 36 WALL-ST., Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.
Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
100 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 11 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip, No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

STATE OF INDIANA. Holders of Bonds of the State of Indiana which have not been surrendered under the provisions of the "Butler's bill" of 1849, are requested to report the amounts held by them to JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.
In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.
Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1, 1870.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CIRCULAR of the 23d November, issued to the stockholders of this Company, the transfer-books will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 25th inst. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.
FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN.—Notice to bondholders: Proposals will be received until the 13th day of December, 1870, from the holders of the first mortgage land grant bonds of this Company of the issue of April 6, 1866, for surrender of $35,000 of said bonds for cancellation. Bids to be received for bonds flat. J. KNAPP, Trustee, No. 33 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
(Established by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
FINANCE COMMITTEE:
HENRY D. COOKE, (of Jay Cooke & Co.,) Chairman.
W. S. HUNTINGTON, First National Bank, Washington, D. C.
J. M. BRODHEAD, Second Controller of the United States Treasury.
LEWIS CLEPHANE, Internal Revenue Department.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
Rates of interest especially favorable to depositors. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months, as in most banks, but may return an income promptly. Interest payable or compounded, free of tax, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. Gold Deposits received and Gold Interest allowed. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by Express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $8,012,460 76. N. J. HAINES, W. S. WETMORE, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.
NOTICE.
A Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, payable at this office on the 28th inst. The transfer books will close on the 12th inst., and reopen on the 3d of January next. M. K. JESUP, President.

BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The undersigned will pay stockholders the only and final dividend of the assets of said Company on presentation of certificates, by holders thereof, at his office, No. 169 South-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock. WM. K. HINMAN, Receiver.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1870.
A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 30th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next. The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 31st day of December, 1870, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 19, 1870, and opened at 10 A. M. on 4th day of January, 1871. C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26, 1870.
THE COUPONS ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY Eastern Division Six per Cent. Gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $16, up to $[illegible]. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

GAS FIXTURES, &C.

FINE CHANDELIERS
AND
GAS-FIXTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT LOW PRICES,
IN MOST COMPLETE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT, IN GILT, CRYSTAL, REAL BRONZE, IMITATION BRONZE,
and all desirable colors,
OF DESIGNS UNEQUALED IN EXCELLENCE.
Appropriate for
DWELLINGS, HOTELS, STORES, HALLS, CHURCHES, &c.
ALSO, GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
These movements strike the hours and half hours, have the low tick and pleasant strike of the best French clocks, and as time-keepers are warranted equal to the best, and much superior to the ordinary imported clocks.
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., Manufacturers.
SALES-ROOMS, NO. 597 BROADWAY, near Houston-st.
Manufactory, 24th-st. and 10th-av., New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman; first-class accommodations; family strictly private; location, East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, E., Box No. 130 Times Office.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, 4TH-AV., BEtween 21st and 22d sts., house adjoins Calvary Church, a parlor and bedroom to let, with or without private table; unexpectedly vacated in consequence of a family leaving the City.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 35 WEST 16TH-ST.—BRIGHT cheerful rooms to let, with first-class table and first-class attendance, at moderate prices; private table, if desired; rooms shown cheerfully; references.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—SEVERAL unfurnished and very desirable apartments in a good locality. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.—One or two parlors on first floor; also suite rooms on second floor; no meals. Apply at No. 12 Bond-st., opposite Grand Central Hotel.

VERY PLEASANT AND COMPLETELY furnished rooms to rent, without board, in the first-class brown-stone private residence, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant suite of rooms, comfortably furnished, with board; location desirable. No. 231 West 22d-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND-STORY, without board, in private family, for two gentlemen; charge, (gas and heat included,) $22 per month. Apply at No. 238 West 4th-st.

HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS ON first and second floors, with unexceptionable table; highest references given and required. No. 47 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PLEASANT ROOM TO LET, WITH board, in a first-class private house. Apply at No. 228 East 49th-st.

NO. 74 LEXINGTON-AV.—ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, with or without board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, EN suite and singly, at No. 68 South Washington-square; references required.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentleman only; references exchanged.

NO. 878 8TH-AV., SECOND FLOOR, A nicely-furnished room to let to a gentleman or lady, with or without board.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES, OR rooms with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, AT No. 22 Waverley-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN a good neighborhood; rent not to exceed $3,600, with immediate possession. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN, near Fulton Ferry, furnished or unfurnished, by a small family. Address, with location and terms, (which must be moderate,) B., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH N. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 235 East 49th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1870.
MARY M. SCOTT, PAUL M. VAN NAME, ALFRED HERITAGE, JOSEPH N. SCOTT, } Executors.
jy13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET KILLORAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 142 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1870.
JAMES J. CONNOLLY, Executor.
je15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL W. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John Bloodgood & Co., No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1870.
ANNA A. ROGERS, Administratrix.
JOHN BLOODGOOD, Administrator.
au17-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 221 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of September, 1870.
SARAH ACKERMAN, Administratrix of Cornelius Ackerman, deceased.
s21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORITZ MARCUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob Berlinger, holding my power of attorney, at his place of business, No. 221 1st av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
s28-law6mW* BABETTE MARCUS, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MONCRIEF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 91 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of November, 1870.
n30-law6mW* THEODORE ROSS, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 25, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessees shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.

The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over said road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelings, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, (now in progress of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 6, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st day of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLIVE LOGAN
AT STEINWAY HALL
THIS EVENING, AT 8.
"THE BRIGHT SIDE."
Doors open at 7.
ORGAN CONCERT BY WALTER RUSSELL JOHNSTON AT 7¼.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. To be obtained during the day at the box-office of Steinway Hall, or at Nos. 112, 633, 701 or 1,122 Broadway; or Brentano's, No. 33 Union-square.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR—NOW open at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
will lecture before the above Association at STEINWAY HALL,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Subject—"JOAN OF ARC."
Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s book-store, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.
E. HASLER, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

FAIR
Under the auspices of the Society of EARNEST WORKERS FOR CHINA.
Sabbath-school rooms, 11th-st., near 5th-av.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 8 and 9.
A variety of Chinese and Japanese goods, imported by the Society, and suitable for holiday goods, will be offered for sale.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS'
SECOND CONCERT FOR THE ORPHEON FREE CHOIR SCHOOL FUND.
Will be a MATINEE at 2 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at ASSOCIATION HALL. The great Pianist will play from a programme of ONE HUNDRED NUMBERED PIECES, at the dictation of the audience. Tickets, $1; sold at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.
JOHN CANTRELL, Agent.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR—OPEN daily, from 2 to 11 P. M. Saturdays, 8 to 11; Fridays, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MISS GLYN,
THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH TRAGEDIENNE,
WILL SHORTLY APPEAR
IN
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.
The large organ built for the Presbyterian Church, Montclair, by Jardine & Son, will be exhibited at the church on FRIDAY EVENING. The eminent organists, William Mason and Edward Jardine, will perform.

RONCONI'S OPERATIC ENTERTAINments will commence the 7th of December, 1870, in Union League Theatre. First night acts of Nabuco, Linda di Chamounix and Precauzioni. Tickets at the principal music-stores.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Fourth Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures. Now open daily until dusk, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS. Galleries, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

THE GRANDEST OF ALL THE FAIRS is the HEBREW CHARITY FAIR, Armory, 14th-st.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES

DR. FLINT'S LECTURES AT ASSOCIATION HALL, FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 9, 16, 23.—Tickets for three lectures, $1. A few seats only remaining at the ticket-office, (Tract Society,) corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
N. B.—Those desiring reserved seats for Dr. JOHN HALL'S course of four lectures, in January, should make application immediately.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The third lecture of the course will be delivered at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, by Prof. C. F. CHANDLER. Subject—OUR GAS-LIGHTS.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

PROF. DOREMUS' SECOND LECTURE AT THE HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, DEC. 8.

MUSICAL.

CHEAPEST BECAUSE BEST.
GEO. STECK & CO.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PATENT UPRIGHT
PIANOS.
NEW PRICE LIST, REDUCTION 20 PER CENT.
Ware-rooms, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

HAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS
AT FACTORY PRICES.
WAREROOMS NOS. 149 AND 151 BAXTER-ST., four blocks east of corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS. BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (185 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
(Established A. D. 1630,)
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Fifteenth year.
No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In 4 years 20 have entered College—only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The best sustained boarding Seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Regular courses of study, classical, scientific, or commercial; or students may choose their studies. Winter term, Dec. 8; Spring term, March 16. Students admitted at any time, and charged proportionally. Board, washing and fuel, $4 per week. For catalogues, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, on the old-fashioned New-England plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian; lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 101 West 39th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The fall term will commence Sept. 12. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—AMENIA, N. Y. Boarding-school for both sexes. Term begins Jan. 3. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

CLAVERACK, N. Y., COLLEGE, AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—Term opens Dec. 26. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN GOVERNESS, WHO HAS for many years resided in Paris, and speaks fluently the French and English languages, wishes to obtain a situation. Address S. G., No. 250 East Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady has the morning hours; English thoroughly; French, drawing, music and singing, (classical;) highest references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 118 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 7, will be presented, for the first time in America, with NEW SCENERY AND NEW APPOINTMENTS, a Comedy, in four acts, by J. Albery, Esq., entitled
COQUETTES;
OR, THE
TWO JONESES.

Mr. Arthur Minton	Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Adolphus Norman Bowles	Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Jones	Mr. OWEN MARLOWE
Mr. Bates Curling	Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Frank Parkhouse	Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL
Lord Layton de Lay	Mr. M. LANAGAN
Sir Kidd Parkhouse, Bart.	Mr. E. COLEMAN
Rogers, Steward to Mr. Minton	Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Servant	Mr. J. PECK
Gardener	Mr. W. QUIGLEY
Mrs. Minton, Mr. Minton's second wife	Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
Fanny Parkhouse	Miss EFFIE GERMON
Lilian	Miss HELEN TRACY
Mrs. Crome	Miss FOWLER
Charmian	Miss HAYDEN

Act 1—Boat-house and garden of Mr. Minton's villa on the Thames.
Act 2—Drawing-room in Mr. Minton's villa.
Act 3—Another view of the same apartment.
Act 4—Garden and lawn of Bowles' cottage, with distant view of the Surrey Hills.
SATURDAY MATINEE, Dec. 10, at 1½ P. M.
Mr. T. W. Robertson's
CASTE.
In active preparation, a NEW PLAY by T. W. Robertson, Esq.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, FERNANDE, (first time but one.)
THURSDAY, Dec. 8, THE HUNCHBACK, (last time.)
OLD AND NEW.
FRIDAY, Dec. 9, and SATURDAY, Dec. 10, LONDON ASSURANCE.
SATURDAY MATINEE, FERNANDE, (last time.)
MONDAY, Dec. 12—TWELFTH NIGHT.
In active rehearsal, an original local comedy, SARATOGA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, in the great burlesque of PARIS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, COMEDY, MUSICAL OLIO AND FARCE.
LAST WEEK OF LYSTER OPERA TROUPE.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Reserved seats at the box-office.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½. EVERY NIGHT at 8.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
CHARLES FISH, IN
GRACEFUL, DARING, AND ACCOMPLISHED
BARE-BACK HORSEMANSHIP,
ALL THE GIFTED ARTISTS,
THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, PONIES, &C.

ELEGANT ART GALLERY, SPLENdid floral temple, cosy refreshment tables, at the HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

GRAND CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT
OF
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS,
AT
LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., below 42d-st.,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1870.
At 8 o'clock.
Admission, $1.
A limited number of tickets have been issued, and may be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway.

"REBECCA AT THE WELL," MODernized at the HEBREW CHARITY FAIR, Armory, 14th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 2, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
via SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers EMPIRE STATE, Capt. A. P. ORSWELL, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: EMPIRE STATE 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Pore Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M., From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. | OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 3d....2:00 P. M.	Friday, 2d....11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th....1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 8th....2:00 P. M.	Wednesday 7th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday 8th....2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 8th....7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th....8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th....10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th....8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of November, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB MAYER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Mayer & Brother, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. LINDSAY, JOSEPH J. WALTON and JAMES H. LYLES, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John P. Lindsay, Joseph J. Walton, and James H. Lyles, of the City of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said District, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HUGH G. LAMBERT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Hugh G. Lambert, of Greenpoint, late of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of December, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register of Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1870.
n23-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOSIAS TAYLER and IRA E. WALRAVEN against CHARLES A. BERGMANN.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, New-York, at the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $497 47, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 5, 1870.
EDWARD VAN NESS, No. 54 Wall-st., Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of Kings County the 12th day of November, 1870.
n23-law6wW*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS.
113th to 119th TIME
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.
RIP VAN WINKLE
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In active preparation Bulwer's celebrated play of RICHELIEU.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Reappearance of the famous Grotesque,
MONS. AJAX,
and MLLE. ROZE.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT HIT,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and Saturday Matinees,
CELINE MONTALAND.
FIORELLA—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.... LEA SILLY
FRAGOLETTO—Every evening, except Wednesday.... ELISE PERSINI
FRAGOLETTO—Wednesday evening and Saturday Matinee.... SUZANNE THAL
In rehearsal—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
The celebrated Parisian actress and cantatrice,
MLLE. AIMEE,
is now en route to New-York, and will shortly appear.

MUSIC EVERY EVENING, UNDER Eben's direction, at the HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, 1870.
THE GRAND COMBINATION
in Bulwer's beautiful five-act play,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte.... Mr. Walter Montgomery
Pauline.... Mrs. Scott-Siddons
Col. Damas.... Mr. Mark Smith
THURSDAY—Benefit of
MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY,
AND LAST NIGHT OF THE
SHAKESPEAREAN COMBINATION,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the theatre will remain closed in order to rehearse
THE BLACK CROOK,
which will be produced in magnificent style on MONDAY next.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR
PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE—720 Broadway.
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
The great spectacular burlesque of
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD and ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR WELL deserves a visit. Admission, 25 cents; open, 2 to 11 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—JOHN TODD, assignee, &c., against WILLIAM A. HARDING, and others.—In pursuance of an order made in the above entitled cause on the 8th day of November, 1870, the undersigned receiver in said cause, will expose to sale at public auction, for cash, the manufactory and premises, in the City of Brooklyn, situated on the north-west corner of Richard and Delavan sts., in South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, by Robert Somerville, auctioneer, the remainder of the stock in trade, fixtures, office furniture, machinery and buildings of the late firm of T. D. Boughton & Co., consisting of paints, painters' materials, tubs, cans, kegs, shafting, engine and boiler, color mills, belting, chaser or mixer, steam drying pipes, large iron kettle for boiling oil, iron tanks, two horse stables, a one-horse truck, one set of harness, brick furnace, wooden building over furnace, two wooden sheds, wooden fence about lot, one privy, main wooden building for manufactory, beam, scale and frame, barrels, &c., &c. Terms, cash on delivery. Catalogues in detail to be had of the auctioneer and of the undersigned.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1870.
JOHN TODD, Receiver, No. 202 Broadway.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, auctioneer, office, No. 82 6th-av., New-York.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, and following EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a very interesting collection of books comprising rare early Quaker tracts, Revolutionary and other unique historical documents. Early European voyages and geographical works, finely illustrated and very curious old voyages and travels. Many valuable sale catalogues of well-known libraries, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 7, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:
2 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
354 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
500 half kegs Almeria Grapes.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN B. MINER AND BROTHER, LATE HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 95 Chambers-st., HIGH-CLASS WINES AND LIQUORS, including selected stock from A. BININGER & CO. All fully guaranteed and positively to be sold without reserve.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Trains leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches accompany the 11 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Hornellsville, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.,) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., 7:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; ‡12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and ‡6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only ‡11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5:00, and ‡6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only ‡12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; Nos. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.
DEC. 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. § For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars, through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Fall and Winter Arrangement.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On THURSDAY next, (8th inst.,) the Montreal Express train, leaving Twenty-sixth-street depot at 3:45 P. M., will be discontinued.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERIcan and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

COLLISION AT SEA.

A Fatal Disaster in a Fog off Barnegat.

Two Coastwise Steamers Run Together—Both Badly Damaged—One Man Killed—Coroner's Inquest.

About 11½ o'clock Monday night a collision occurred in the open sea, between Barnegat and Sandy Hook, of the steamer *Champion*, of the Charleston line, and the *Isaac Bell*, of the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company. Both vessels were badly injured, and on board the *Isaac Bell* one man was killed. The *Champion* was at the time on her way to this City, from Charleston, S. C., and carried a cargo of assorted merchandise and about fifteen passengers. Nothing of any importance occured during the voyage until the vessel arrived off that part of the New-Jersey coast known as the Woodlands, about twenty miles south of Sandy-Hook, when a dense fog was encountered. The vessel continued on her way to the City, but the fog became so dense that the passage became dangerous. The steamer's lights were unable to penetrate the surrounding darkness, and so give notice of their position to approaching vessels the whistle was blown continuously. The officers were all on deck, and all hands were on the lookout. Toward midnight the Captain heard the whistle of a steamer coming toward him, and answered with the usual signals to go to port.

Every effort was made to avoid the collision, that now seemed inevitable, but without avail. The vessels approached each other, orders were hurriedly given, directions were shouted from one vessel to the other, but in the darkness and confusion the words were lost. The engines of both vessels were stopped, but the impetus of the *Champion* was so great that she struck the *Isaac Bell* with terrific force on the starboard side, smashing her guards and carrying away her wheel-house.

The damage sustained by the *Champion* is slight in comparison with that inflicted upon the *Isaac Bell*. The *Champion* received the shock on the port side of the bow and had a hole knocked in her about eight feet long and four feet wide, about six feet above the water line, and also had her bulwarks badly crushed and splintered. But as all her injuries were above water, her condition was not dangerous and her sailing capacities were not impaired.

ON BOARD THE ISAAC BELL.

The case was different with the *Isaac Bell*. She left her dock Monday afternoon, and started on her voyage south. The passage through the Narrows and down the Bay was as uneventful as such passages usually are, and when the night closed in, and the vessel stood out into the open sea, she encountered the fog that caused her misfortune. When off the Woodlands, Capt. BLAKEMAN, who was on deck, heard the fog-whistle of the *Champion* and answered it. The engines were slowed to one bell, and finally stopped. The head-light of the approaching steamer was seen about one point and a half on the starboard bow, but the vessels were then so close together that no effort on the part of either could avert the threatened collision. The *Champion* came on and struck the *Isaac Bell* on the starboard side, forward of the paddle. The iron bow of the *Champion* ran along the side of the vessel for a distance of nearly eight feet, plowing into the very timbers, and crushing the outer planking into atoms. The *Champion* then glanced off, and struck the wheel-house, cutting it from the sides of the vessel, and reducing the iron wheel within to a mere wreck. The bow of the *Champion* crashed through the wheel and struck the shaft with such violence as to bend it, and it must have been at this moment that her own injuries were received. The wheel was almost cut off, and hung from the shaft a shapeless mass of wood and iron. The iron spokes, so firmly bound together, that had so often beaten back the angry waves and brought the vessel safely through many storms, were bent up and knotted like a ball of wire; but such was the quality of the metal, that it did not break. Not a rivet was started, but the entire wheel, bent into a shapeless mass, clung to the vessel's side as though unwilling to lose its position. After the collision the vessels separated, and both were stopped that their condition might be examined. It was soon ascertained that neither vessel was leaking, but the *Isaac Bell*, being unable to use her machinery, was taken in tow by the *Champion*, and conducted up to Quarantine, where a tug-boat was procured and she was taken up to her dock. The *Isaac Bell* had on board a mixed cargo and about seven passengers, all of whom were badly frightened, but none of them were injured. One of the sailors, named BENJAMIN JAMES, was killed. At the time of the accident he was leaning over the rail, at the side of the wheel-house, and was struck on the right shoulder by the bow of the *Champion*. His arm was completely severed from his body, and fell into the water. The crash of the wheel-house immediately followed, and the entire mass, as it went overboard, struck him, throwing him to the deck a corpse. The body was terribly mangled, and was taken up by his companions and carried below. When the steamer arrived at her dock, Pier No. 37 North River, a notice was sent to the Coroner's office. Later in the afternoon Coroner SHINE came on board, and, after summoning a jury and viewing the body, adjourned the inquest until Monday next. JAMES had been employed upon the steamer for some time, and was thought well of by all on board. He leaves a wife and two children in Massachusetts. They have already been informed of their loss, and the remains will soon be forwarded for interment. The Company deeply regret the fate of their workman, and will do all in their power to help his widow and orphans.

The damage inflicted upon the *Isaac Bell* amounts to about $20,000, and as repairs will take some time, her cargo was immediately transferred to two other smaller steamers, the *Hatteras* and *Niagara*, which will sail south today. The *Isaac Bell* is one of the largest steamers belonging to the Company, and her loss at this season of the year is severely felt.

The repairs on the *Champion* will not cost over $1,000, and she will be ready for sea again in a short time. The whole affair is looked upon as entirely accidental. So far no one has been blamed for it, though the Coroner's inquest on the body of the unfortunate BENJAMIN JAMES may bring out some facts which at present are unknown.

A Brig Run Down—One Man Killed.

The brig *Samuel Larrabee*, from Bangor, Me., for New-York, with a cargo of lumber, was run into at 4 o'clock A. M., yesterday, by the steam-boat *Old Colony*, staving in her starboard side, and killing one man, whose name is unknown. The accident occurred during a dense fog. So far as has been ascertained, no blame is attached to the officers of either of the vessels.

The ferry-boat *Jersey City*, on its 11½ o'clock trip from Jersey City to Cortlandt-street, last night, collided with the ferry-boat *Hudson City*, of the same line. But little damage was done, although the wildest excitement prevailed among the passengers.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, WILLIAM J. RAE, whose name is not unknown in the records of the Court, was committed on a charge of conspiracy to defraud B. W. PLUMB out of $2,600 worth of jewelry, in conjunction with GEORGE RAPHAEL, a jeweler, of No. 95 Church-street. It appears, on the evidence, that about the 24th of last November, Mrs. ELIZA LYNCH, of No. 721 Broadway, commissioned Mr. PLUMB to dispose of a diamond cross, an amethyst ring and brooch for her. RAPHAEL introduced PLUMB to RAE, and RAE, taking the jewels, went with PLUMB to No. 82 Broadway, pretending that a man to be found there would purchase them. Asking PLUMB to wait a moment, RAE disappeared within the building and left it by another door. Afterward, RAE obtained a loan of $800 on the jewels from HAYMAN LEOPOLD, broker, No. 39 Nassau-street. RAPHAEL has not been found.

Capt. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, reported to Superintendent KELSO, yesterday, that the premises of J. TURGIS, No. 16 Dey-street, had been entered by burglars, the safe broken open, and six United States bonds, of the issue of 1865, for $500 each, stolen, with some other articles of little value. It appears that the burglars must have secreted themselves during Saturday night at No. 4 Dey-street, and during the night, crossing the roofs of the intervening houses, gained an entrance into No. 16 by forcing open the scuttle. They had all of Sunday to operate upon the safe and make their escape, which they must have done by the same way they entered, as during Sunday night Officer DUTCHER, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, found the street door of No. 4 unfastened and secured it. The case has been referred to Chief-Detective IRVING, who has given it in charge to some of his most experienced detectives.

The West Side Association met yesterday afternoon at No. 6 Wall-street, Mr. W. A. WHITBECK, President, in the chair. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: WM. R. MARTIN, President; J. F. Ruggles, Secretary; R. H. Arkenberg, Treasurer; and W. A. Whitbeck, Courtland Palmer, John E. Jones, R. H. Arkenberg, W. C. H. Waddell, James T. King, Marshall O. Roberts, David H. Knapp, Philip G. Weaver, Benjamin F. Beekman, Roswell D. Hatch, J. W. Pierson, James Monteith, Charles Sanford, Charles S. Webb, V. K. Stevenson, Jonathan Edgar, A. S. Jervis, Daniel F. Tieman, W. F. Blodgett, Lewis B. Brown, Cyrus Clark, John T. Daly, C. F. Lavermore, Fernando Wood, and Andrew Carrigan, Executive Committee.

Two French wrestlers, with all the paraphernalia of their profession, took up a warlike position on Printing-house-square, yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to demonstrate their immense strength to an admiring crowd of spectators. While the sport was at its highest point, two Uhlan-like guardians of the peace made their appearance on the scene, and thinking, perhaps, that the strength of the Frenchmen could be more usefully employed elsewhere, put them to sudden and ignominious flight, much to the annoyance of the men and boys there assembled.

EDWARD BREHM, of No. 319 East Eighty-third-street, was assaulted at an early hour yesterday morning, at the corner of Second-avenue and Eighty-ninth-street, by a stranger who had been with him in a street-car and had left it with him at Ninetieth-street. The stranger, while walking at his side, suddenly struck him on the side of the face with a stone, knocking him down, and the foot-pad, snatching his gold chain, ran away. The cries of BREHM brought up Roundsman MURPHY and Officer ALBIN, of the Twenty-third Precinct, while the thief was yet in sight, but they were unable to overtake him.

A ten-days' meeting will be held in the Forty-third-street M. E. Church, commencing Tuesday next. Preaching every afternoon at 2 o'clock, evening services commencing at 7½ o'clock. There will also be a grand reunion service, closing up the ten-days' meeting, of all the former pastors, members and friends of Forty-third-street on Christmas Day, Dec. 25. Particulars will be announced next week. The Praying Band, SAMUEL HALSTEAD, leader, will conduct the services on Sunday, the 18th instant.

JOSEPH HARTWICH, a letter carrier, was arrested yesterday, by Mr. TAYLOR, Special Agent of the Post-office, with several letters in his possession which were not addressed to any places on his route. He failed to furnish any reason for having them, and was sent to Ludlow-street Jail, in default of $3,000 bail, to await an examination at the United States Commissioner's office today, on a charge of embezzlement.

As MARY ANN CONROY, of No. 10 Hamilton-street, was standing at the corner of East Broadway and Catharine-street, yesterday, looking at a passing target excursion, she detected EDWARD GILMORE in the act of inserting his hand into her dress-pocket. Being arrested before he obtained any plunder, the fellow was committed by Justice DOWLING, and an hour after the same Magistrate convicted him in the Special Sessions, sending him to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Fair of the Church of the Holy Light and Home for the Blind, is now in progress at the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway, and will remain open during the week from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Keating's Band is in attendance. The Fair is very attractive in its character, and, notwithstanding the large number of fairs held this season, the one under consideration has thus far been liberally patronized.

JAMES HOGAN, a laborer, aged forty years, and residing at No. 12 Roosevelt-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs, charged with an assault upon JOHN KAUCHUK, a Chinaman, of No. 16 Roosevelt-street, whom he stabbed in the arm with a pocket-knife. HOGAN was held for trial. The row grew out of the attempt made by a gang of ruffians to obtain possession of a young Chinese woman.

Last night a crowded meeting of the Superintendents of the Evangelical Sunday-schools of New-York, (of which there are over 400,) took place at the chapel of the Twenty-ninth-street Collegiate Mission. The topic of discussion was "The Superintendent's difficulties and how to remedy them." Among those present were Messrs. RALPH WELLS, J. B. VINCENT, D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA and others.

Marshal SHARPE took his departure for Washington last evening, for the purpose of urging Congress to make an appropriation for the several thousand Special United States Deputy Marshals and Supervisors who were appointed to act during the recent election. The reason that the latter have not received any pay for their services is that no fund exists from which to obtain the money.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, Sergt. JEREMIAH I. BROOKS was transferred from the Twenty-third Precinct to the Sixth, in place of Sergt. DANIEL DAVENPORT, who was transferred to the Twenty-third. Patrolman JAMES WILLIAMSON, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and doorman ISAAC B. SMITH, Twenty-third Precinct, were dismissed from the Department.

CHARLES BOSSUET, of No. 9 James-street, was assaulted, at an early hour yesterday, in Chatham-street, by some unknown ruffians, and received a severe cut on the head. He was found by the Police in a disabled condition, and taken to the Park Hospital. He could give no description of his assailants, and consequently none of them have been arrested.

The New-York Society of practical Engineering will hold their regular monthly meeting this (Wednesday) evening, in the room of the Geographical Society, Cooper Union Building. A paper on "Submarine Torpedoes" will be read by Mr. ROBERT WEIR, late of the United States naval service.

Eleven men were arraigned, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, as vagrants. They had applied for lodgings at the Fifth Ward Police Station, and stated that they had no means of support. As the prisoners denied all their statements to the Police, the Magistrate discharged them from custody.

GEO. G. LAMBERTSON, aged thirty-seven, and a clairvoyant, died, yesterday, at No. 222 West Nineteenth-street, of cerebral effusion, caused by a constant and indiscreet use of morphine. The Board of Health ordered an inquest by Coroner FLYNN.

Two barrels of choice tobacco were confiscated in Collector HARLOW's District for fraud, yesterday, they having been shipped from Virginia as containing eggs. A suit for the forfeiture of the property will be commenced in the United States District Court.

The Attorney-General of the State of New-York, acting under power granted by Judge LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, has commenced a suit to dissolve the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Corporation, and abolish the franchise.

This evening the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association will give a reception at Association Hall. The annual report will be read and addresses made by Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., W. E. DODGE, Jr., and S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq.

GEORGE GROTE was held at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stabbing WILLIAM BROWN, of No. 4 West Forty-seventh-street, in the face with a knife.

The retaking of the census of this City has not yet commenced, but it is probable that the work will be undertaken as soon as Congress has passed the requisite act.

The new Court-house Commissioners met in private session yesterday. Their session was a remarkably brief one, and it is understood that no business whatever was transacted.

Mr. JAMES SHIELDS was sworn in yesterday as a Deputy Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, and passed a resolution requiring the Inspector of Buildings to report daily at head-quarters between 10 A. M. and 12 M. This action was rendered necessary by the conduct of the present incumbent, FREDERICK MASSEY, who has generally succeeded in keeping himself so completely out of the way that his presence at any time in the office was an event of unusual occurrence.

The Board of Education met, last evening, Mr. JOHN W. HUNTER presiding. The charges made against Mrs. COSTER, first assistant of School No. 3, were discussed at length. The lady is charged with insubordination, but it is said the principal cause of the trouble is a jealousy between the lady and Mr. CLARK the Principal of the school. Some of the members gallantly espoused the cause of the lady, while others insisted that she should be turned out. A resolution was offered to the effect that the local Committee declare the positions of Mr. CLARK and Mrs. COSTER vacant, but this was lost. It was finally decided to close the school on the 20th of this month, and then reorganize it.

A number of officers attached to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, under the direction of the President, Mr. HENRY BERGH, stationed themselves as a corps of observation at the Fulton Ferry, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and after some little time pounced upon seven of the teams of the City Railway Company, which they declared to be unfit for service, and ordered them to be taken out. The order was complied with, and the officers retired satisfied.

Supervisors HARMAN and JOHNSON, accompanied by Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN and S. M. GRISWOLD, in the interests of the citizens, visited the Morgue, yesterday, to inspect the new furniture just put in by the Jail Committee. The investigation showed that the Committee had swindled the citizens to the extent of 150 per cent. in the entire amount expended, in all about $1,500.

Despite the efforts of the Health Board the small-pox appears to be making considerable headway in the Sixteenth Ward. One of the principal difficulties in the case is that presented by the people of the infected district, who appear to do all in their power to keep secret all traces of the disease when it breaks out. Four additional cases were discovered yesterday.

The jury in the case of JOHN H. BLOOD, tried yesterday in the Court of Sessions, on the charge of seducing DORA CRUGER, failed to agree, and it being understood that they stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction, on motion of the District-Attorney, the accused was discharged.

JACOB SCHELMAKER, a German, who removed three of his children, sick of the small-pox, from Debevoise-street to Myrtle-avenue, in order to conceal them from the Health officers, was arrested yesterday, and fined $25 by Justice WALSH for the transaction.

During the past month Mr. HORACE HOLT, Property Clerk of the Police Department, had $3,469 worth of recovered stolen property deposited with him, of which $3,129 was returned to the owners, and the remaining $340 remains on hand.

THOMAS JACKSON, a gentleman of color, and WILLIAM DONOHUE, a native of the Green Isle, were arraigned yesterday in the United States Court for illegal voting. Both pleaded not guilty, and were held for trial.

LONG ISLAND.

About the 1st of November, SANFORD BROWN, eldest son of DAVID BROWN, late of Dix Hill, deceased, applied by petition for letters of administration on the estate of his father to Surrogate REED, of Suffolk County. Saturday the widow of DAVID BROWN also made application for letters, and asked to have SKILLMAN BRUSH joined with her as administrator. The widow is over seventy years old, and incapable of reading or writing, and the son declares that she is incompetent to administer the estate, and that BRUSH has undue influence over her. As the estate is a valuable one, a long contest will probably be had before the matter is settled.

The second meeting in Suffolk County in favor of the five-million Presbyterian fund was held yesterday at Sag Harbor. Addresses were delivered by Drs. WELLS and VANDYKE, of Brooklyn, and STEED, of Astoria, besides a number of Suffolk County pastors and laymen. The attendance was large and the exercises interesting. A subscription was taken up for the fund.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A laboring man named BALL got on board of an express train of the Hudson River Railroad, which left the City at 6 o'clock on Monday night, as it is supposed, by mistake, and jumped from it as it was passing Yonkers at full speed. One of his legs was broken, and he received other injuries. He was taken to Riverside Hospital for treatment.

It is proposed to add forty feet to the width of First-street, on the south side of the railroad depot, at Mount Vernon, by the removal of buildings there, between Third and Fifth avenues. The contemplated improvement would dispense with the present curve in First-street, at the point indicated, and afford better accommodations for the carriages which are sent to the station to meet the trains on their arrival from the City.

The Templars of Honor of Mount Vernon celebrated their fifth anniversary at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday evening. Rev. A. N. BENEDICT, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., of New-York, delivered addresses. There was also some fine singing on the occasion. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City park project has fallen through for the present. For a month the Committee has visited a large number of places and had under consideration a number of plans. They have agreed to report that "The Committee believe a public park desirable at a reasonable price, but are unable to agree upon a location, and that for the present the purchase of grounds for park purposes is deemed premature and inexpedient."

A Convention of the South Classis of Bergen Reformed Church, was held at Newark yesterday. The morning session was held in the Clinton-avenue Reformed Church. Rev. Dr. W. R. J. TAYLOR opened the Convention with prayer. Dr. TAYLOR was afterward chosen permanent Chairman, and Rev. C. BRETT Secretary. Brief addresses were made by Rev. P. D. VAN CLEFF, of Jersey City, and Rev. JAMES LEFEVRE, of the Raritan Classis. In the afternoon session, "Revival of Religion" was discussed, and in the evening, "Christian Conversation."

The trial of Dr. LUND, for malpractice in the case of JOHN D. COATES, in July last, was continued yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions. The evidence was very lengthy. Drs. WILKINSON, FORMAN and BOCK, and Coroner BURNS, were examined. The testimony, of considerable length, went to show that COATES had died from morphine, given in too large quantity, by Dr. LUND. The trial will probably continue for several days.

The Clinton Horse Railroad was sold at the Court-house, in Newark, yesterday, to foreclose a mortgage. Mr. FREDERICK SCHUSCHARDT, of New-York, was the purchaser. The price given for the road was $6,100, and the equipments brought $2,100. The road is mortgaged for full $100,000, and the purchaser is largely interested in it. It will be run as usual.

The bodies of two men were found drowned in the cabin of the sloop which capsized opposite Sing Sing on Saturday. It was supposed at the time of the accident, that all hands had escaped. The bodies were recognized as those of ERASTUS CHAMBERS and MILFORD DUDLEY. Coroner WANDLE, of Jersey City, gave permits for burial.

Early yesterday morning a gentleman living on Orange-street, Newark, shot a burglar while the latter was in the act of entering the house. He made his escape, but a trail of blood for quite a distance showed that he was wounded.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Capt. C. A. Hartwell is ordered to report to the Superintendent-General of the Recruiting Service in New-York City, to accompany recruits to the Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. E. R. Ames is ordered to report to the same post to accompany recruits to the Twenty-third Infantry. At his own request, First Lieut. Whorton White is honorably discharged. Second Lieut. Alfred M. Rothall, Eleventh Infantry, is ordered to proceed to Fort Concho, Texas, for duty. The Superintendent-General Recruiting Service at New-York, is ordered to forward all the disposable colored recruits at that depot to Galveston, to be assigned to the Twenty-fifth Infantry; Pay-master R. W. Allen is ordered to the receiving-ship *Potomac*; Paymaster G. Cochrane is detached from the *Potomac* and ordered to settle accounts; Lieut.-Commander Horace E. Mullin and Assistant Surgeon S. H. Kidder are relieved from the *Idaho* and placed on waiting orders; Chaplain W. F. Cobb is relieved from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to the *Severn*; Edward G. Allen has been appointed Second Assistant Engineer in the navy.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 5—4½ P. M.—CONSOLS closed at 92@92⅛ for Money and Account. American Securities quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 88⅛; 1865, 88⅛; 1867, 90⅛; Ten-forties, 87⅛. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20⅛; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5, 4½ P. M.—COTTON closed dull; Middling Upland, 8⅞c.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛c.; the sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Spirits TURPENTINE, 32s. 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 4½ P. M.—TALLOW closed easier at 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d. American HOPS quiet. LINSEED-OIL closed at £29 3s.

ANTWERP, Dec. 5.—PETROLEUM closed quiet.

MONTEVIDEO, South America, Nov. 6.—The advices from New-York to Oct. 14, quoting Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Hides at 24½c., have caused an advance in the prices here, and caused an increased activity in the shipments to New-York, which are now unusually large. There are now purchased and afloat at this port, and Buenos Ayres, over 350,000 Hides. On account of these heavy purchases, the prices in New-York will probably decline in January next. The other branches of trade are very dull. The market is glutted with Pine Timber, which is unsold.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Dec. 6.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and firm; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 20. CORN dull at 64c.@65c. for New, on the track; 70c. for Old, in store. OATS dull; No. 2 Western, 50c. RYE dull at 90c. for Western. BARLEY—More demand; sales, 1,000 bushels Western at 80c.; 2,000 bushels State at 85c. on the track. PORK quiet at $22 50. LARD quiet at 13c.@14c. HIGHWINES nominally 90c. CATTLE—The receipts are light, being 147 car lots against 282 the same day of last week. The stock is of excellent quality, but there were no buyers. The market opened dull; sales today, 81 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,327 lbs. at $6 75, and 33 do., 1,274 lbs. at $6 85. SHEEP—The market not yet opened. HOGS lively and all offering changed hands; prices ranged from $6 75@$7 12½ for common to extra.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—COTTON dull and tending down; Middling, 15c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 345; coastwise, 140 bales; total, 485 bales; exports, coastwise, 200 bales; stock, 8,029 bales. FLOUR active; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 50; do. Family, $6 75@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5@$6 75; do. Extra, $7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 25; do. Family, $6 50. WHEAT firmer; Choice White, $1 70@$1 75; Good to Prime, $1 30@$1 60; Prime to Choice Red, $1 55@$1 75; Fair to Good, $1 25@$1 45; Common, $1 10@$1 20; Ohio and Indiana, $1 35@$1 38. CORN steady; White at 71c.@72c.; Yellow, 72c.@73c. OATS dull and lower at 48c.@49c. RYE unchanged. PROVISIONS—No business. WHISKY active at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—COTTON in limited request and unchanged. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron at $24. CLOVER-SEED in good demand at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. TIMOTHY and FLAXSEED unchanged. FLOUR extremely dull and quotations barely maintained; Extra Family, $5 50@$6 25 for Spring Wheat, $6 75 for Pennsylvania, $6@$7 25 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT in limited demand; Indiana Red, $1 40@$1 41; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $1 37@$1 38; Amber, $1 42@$1 47. RYE and OATS unchanged. CORN dull and lower; Old Yellow, 76c.@78c.; New, 72c.@74c. PROVISIONS declining; Mess Pork, $21@$21 50. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15¼c.@15½c.; Refined, 23½c.@23⅞c. WHISKY unchanged.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull; sales No. 2 Spring Chicago at $1 05⅛@1 05¼. CORN dull; No. 2 Mixed, 51¼c. OATS quiet and declined ⅛c.; sales at 38c. RYE dull and declined ¼c.@½c.; sales, No. 2 at 67c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 77c.@77½c. HIGHWINES dull at 83c.@83½c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS active and steady. Mess PORK, $19 75. LARD, 11½c. Dressed HOGS steady at $7 50@$8. Live HOGS, 10c.@15c. lower at $6@$6 40. CATTLE very dull at $4 37½@$5. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.—TOBACCO firm; sales, 67 hhds. at $5@$6 50 for common to good Lugs. BAGGING quiet and unchanged. COTTON declining; Middling, 14c. FLOUR firm; extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN dull and unchanged. Live HOGS active; sales at $6@$6 50. PROVISIONS active; sales, 1,500 bbls. prime Mess PORK at $18 50; 200,000 lbs. Bulk MEATS, packed, at 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders; 10¼c.@10¾c. for bulk Sides, Clear Rib; 11c.@11¼c. for Clear Sides; 3,000 pieces green Meats from block at 6¼c., 9¼c. and 10¼c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20½c.; plain, 19c. LARD, in tierce, 12c.; keg, 14c. WHISKY firm and scarce; sales at 86c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Middling, 14½c. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. PORK quiet; salable at $19; held at $19 50. LARD quiet and unchanged; held at 12c.@12¼c. Bulk SHOULDERS, 6¾c. Bulk SIDES—Clear Rib, 9¾c. Live HOGS dull at $6 30@$6 50; receipts, 7,500 head. WHISKY steady. Green MEATS active; Shoulders, [illegible]; Sides, [illegible]; Clear Rib, 11½c. GOLD, $1 [illegible]. EXCHANGE, [illegible]. MONEY easy.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 6.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 753 head; market moderately active and prices unchanged; sales extra at $12@$12 50; first quality, at $11@$11 50; second at $9@$10 50; third, $8@$8 50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 11,612 head. Good lots were easily disposed of at fair rates; prices remain unchanged. Sales lots at $1 25@$4 each; Extra, $4 50@$5 50.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 07. CORN, RYE, OATS and BARLEY dull and nominal. Dressed HOGS lower; sales, $6 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—COTTON in fair demand at lower rates; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; sales, 10,000 bales; net receipts, 11,556 bales; coastwise, 293 bales; total, 11,859 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,517 bales; to the Continent, 2,567 bales to Barcelona; stock, 122,491 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 6.—COTTON firm at 14c.; receipts, 4,037 bales; shipments, 3,347 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN dull at 66c. OATS active; sales at 50c. PORK dull and nominal. Bulk MEATS dull. BACON—Clear Sides, 8c.; Bulk Sides, 10c.@11c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; sales, 2,600 bales; net receipts, 4,314 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,014 bales; to the continent, 1,342 bales; coastwise, 3 bales; stock, 76,342 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 6.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 2,356 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,563 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 6.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; sales, 1,500 bales; net receipts, 3,555 bales; exports, coastwise, 463 bales; stock, 60,453 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 6.—COTTON dull; Middling, 13¾c.; sales small; net receipts, 570 bales; exports, coastwise, 175 bales; stock, 1,470 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.—COTTON dull; little doing; Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 2,210 bales; stock, 30,290 bales.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Winter, $1 25. CORN and OATS—No sales. PETROLEUM quiet; Refined, 20c.; Crude, $4 10.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6.—COTTON weak, but demand fair; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 1,227 bales; stock, 34,359 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, coastwise, 2,635 bales; stock, 3,500 bales.

DETROIT, Dec. 6.—WHEAT quiet and unchanged. OATS, CORN and BARLEY unchanged. Live HOGS dull and nominal.

[Advertisement.]

The truly elegant and excellent hats manufactured by KNOX and sold at his famous emporium, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, are fast taking the place of all other head coverings. Our City has been and is prolific in learned and eminent men, but in his specialty as a hattist, none exceed or ever have exceeded KNOX.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	Dec. 7	New-York	Liverpool
China	Dec. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Siberia	Dec. 8	New-York	Liverpool
America	Dec. 10	New-York	Bremen
France	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Pereire	Dec. 10	New-York	Brest
City of Washington	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
India	Dec. 10	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Morro Castle	Dec. 8	New-York	Havana
Cleopatra	Dec. 8	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Manhattan*, at 12 M.—a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 46, North River, until 1:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Siberia*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail, for paid letters, on the pier, in Jersey City, until 1½ P. M. For Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 6—*In steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Gordon and 2 children, Mrs. Pearsall and child, Mrs. Wilbraham and 3 children, Mrs. Stokes, 7 children and servant, Miss Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Mewdis, Miss Mewdis, Mrs. M. Magilton, Miss M. Magilton, Chas. Magilton, F. Magilton, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. Moe, Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Simons, Mrs. R. Simons, Miss J. Simons, Miss M. Simons, Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Storrs, Mr. and Mrs. Huniston, J. F. Ollard, Capt. Carlin, Mr. Leslie, H. W. Gourton, Mr. Gastenhofer, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Ehrenberg, F. J. Gill, Thomas English, Mr. Baker, Rev. Mr. Byrne, W. Measill.

DEC. 6—*In steam-ship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Berlits, Mr. and Mrs. Glenville, Mr. King, Otto Kruttschmidt, David Foster, Inspector Walling, of the New-York Police, Mr. Vesey, Mr. Trifle, Mr. Henkert, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Potts and 2 children, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Welch, Miss Welch.

DEC. 6—*In steam-ship India, from Glasgow.*—Mrs. G. E. Ferns, Mrs. A. Goodwillie, Miss Mitchell, Miss Hill, Dr. Hallinan, Walter R. Booth, James P. Carruthers, P. J. Tiddelaer.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:11 | Sun sets.....4:32 | Moon rises....5:26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:50 | Gov. Island..7:39 | Hell Gate....9:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, William Kirkpatrick; Glaucus, Walden, Boston; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; W. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; S. C. Walker, Sheinn, Philadelphia; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.

Ships Volunteer, Hutchinson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Azelda and Laura, McIndoe, Saracos, B. J. Wenberg; Hengels V. Brown, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; Tamerlane, Sumner, Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks America, (N. G.,) Koper, Glasgow, E. Unkart; Thomas Dallett, (Br.,) Wick, Laguayra, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Edward, (Br.,) Putnam, Aspinwall, J. F. Whitney & Co.; John Boulton, Lindsay, Rio de Janeiro, John Norton.

Brigs Denniston, (Br.,) White, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Pedro, Baines, Jacksonville, Warren, Ray & Co.; Flor del Maria, (Span.,) de Euba, Cienfuegos, L. De Rebian & Co.; Nellie, Owens, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.

Schrs. Leading Star, (Br.,) York, St. John, N. B., Heney and Parker; Darien, Rogers, Charleston, S. C., J. D. Hurlbut & Son; Thomas E. Williams, Jones, Baltimore, Wm. Chalmers; Caroline Kiensie, Studinns, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Decatur Oakes, Berry, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Lavinia Bell, Baylis, Mayagues, P. R.; Lottie, Johnson, Baltimore, A. Abbott & Co.; Willie Dill, Howland, Georgetown and Bull Creek, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Nov. 23 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 224 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 3, lat. 43 06, lon. 59 54, passed steam-ship City of Limerick, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 42 39, lon. 61 16, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 42 24, lon. 61 21, passed a Glasgow steamer bound E.; 4th, lat 40 47, lon. 67 12, passed a national steamer bound E.

Steam-ship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Nov. 24, via Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 1, lat. 44 10, lon. 45 57, passed ship Constitution, from Savannah, for Liverpool; 5th, lat. 40 57, lon. 65 30, exchanged signals with a national steamer bound E. The C. of W. brings 297 passengers.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Nov. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 339 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Dec. 4, lat. 41 10, lon. 64 30, passed ship Gleniffer, hence for Glasgow; same day, at 10½ P. M., passed a national steamer bound E.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow Nov. 23 via Moville, with mdse. and 307 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced variable winds and moderate weather; Nov. 25, lat. 54, lon. 21 40, signaled an Allan steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) Young, Genoa Oct. 22, Messina 27th, Naples 31st, Palermo Nov. 8 and Gibraltar 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced very strong S. S. W., W. and N. W. winds, with very heavy westerly sea the entire passage.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C. 3 days, with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Eureka, Brown, Egg Harbor, with mdse. to Master.

Steam-ship Tallapoosa, Merryman, Washington.

Ship Peerless, (Br.,) Allen, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., in ballast to Bird, Perkins & Job. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage; Nov. 26, was within one day's sail of Sandy Hook, and was driven 65 miles S. E. in a heavy westerly gale. The P. is anchored off Sandy Hook, and will proceed to Savannah.

Bark Magdalena, Griffin, Angostura, 20 ds., and 15 ds. from the Bar, with hides, cotton, &c., to master. Dec. 2, lat. 35, lon. 74 50, exchanged signals with a large American frigate, bearing a Rear-Admiral's flag, bound S.

Bark Careb, Jayne, St. Croix, via Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to P. Hanford. Left no vessels.

Brig Don Quixote, (of Belfast, Me.,) Hassell, Malaga 44 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to master. Came the middle passage, and had fine weather up to lon. 42, since strong W. gales; Nov. 9, lat. 33 57, long. 42, had a hurricane from S. E. to N. W., lasting eight hours, vessel lying with the lee rail in the water; broke main boom, lost main staysail, stove bulwarks, hatch-house and water casks, and sprung a leak, making about 500 strokes per hour; Nov. 30, lat. 40, lon. 67 02, in a moderate breeze, shipped a sea which washed sky-light overboard, stove after-hatch, and filled cabin with water; 28th, lat. 39 22, lon. 69, exchanged signals with ship Andrew Jackson, bound S.

Brig Emma Dean, (Dutch) Atkinson, Laguna, Nov. 4, and Curacao, 15th, with wood and salt to Theo. Poulke; has had N. W. gales most of the passage; left at Curacao brig Roanoke, for Baltimore, to sail Nov. 19, having repaired.

Brig Alexander Nickels, Rosebrook, Galveston Nov. 12, with cotton, hides, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Geo. E. Dale, Pierce, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber to Watrous, Walker & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, Bangor 16 ds., with lumber to Watrous, Walker & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Robinson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mauna Loa, (of East Machias,) Talbot, Arecibo, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to Hicks & Fabing—vessel to Burdett & Pond. Left in port bark Pembroke, (Br.,) for New-York, 10ds.; brig Harriet, for Baltimore, do.

Schr. Iris, (Br.,) Bradley, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber, for Philadelphia. Put into this port in distress.

Schr. Charles Thompson, Hanfield, Para 21 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has had N. W. gales up to Hatteras.

Schr. John Mosser, Rhodes, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with shingles to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. R. F. Knapp, Williams, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.

Schr. Wave, Hoffier, Norfolk 4 ds., with timber to American Coal Co.

Schr. Gamma, (Br.,) Huntley, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mahaska, Bulger, Millbridge 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George Storrs, Barbour, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. John W. Bell, Hawkins, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Hoxie, Berry, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. E. Hearn, Morrill, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. W. E. Pierson, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ellen, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for Port Morris.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Bliss, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. S. Salter, Baker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Alquizar, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Laura S. Hatch, Hill, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Baltimore, Dix, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. M. Merriman, Allen, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. R. A. Edwards, Edwards, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. H. S. Roland, Smith, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Two Brothers, Hemmingway, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Pacific, Ginn, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. E. S. Grove, Weaver, Bangor, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Abbott, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Stetson, Orient, for Savannah.

Schr. E. A. Glover, Higbee, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. A. Forrester, Eldridge, Dennis, with fish to Woodruff & Robinsons.

Schr. Cloud, Seaman, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Ann, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Leon McKensie, Merchant, Gloucester, for Baltimore.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Lanpher, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary B. Harris, Crowley, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. M. J. Chadwick, Gage, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal for Weehawken.

Schr. Village Queen, Concklin, Baltimore, for Wareham.

Schr. Arthur Reeves, Crowell, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. John McAdams, Willetts, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. A. A. Andrews, Chase, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Edward Kidder, Burker, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Edwin Reed, Harris, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to Erie Railroad Co.

Schr. R. H. Shannon, Dilks, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal for Hunter's Point.

Schr. Wm. G. Dearborn, Burch, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.

Schr. Harry, Hobart, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.

Schr. G. H. Squires, Simmons, Richmond 6 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Mary E. Jacobs, Jacobs, Norfolk 5 ds., with ties to Erie Railroad Co.

Schr. Statesman, Lunt, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. B. Austin, Ryder, Portland, with lumber to Master.

Schr. George O. Parker, Holbrook, Boston, for Tangiers.

Schr. Charm, Allen, Portland, Me., with molasses to master.

Schr. Freddie Walters, Hamilton, Portland, Me., for Virginia.

Schr. Jane A. Roberts, Greenlaw, Bangor, lime to Wm. P. Richard.

Schr. John S. Glover, Brooklyn, Me., lime to Wm. Robinson.

Schr. C. S. Dyer, Goodkins, Franklin, Me., lumber to S. Clapp.

Schr. E. S. Sinneckson, Winsmore, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Abbie E. Brown, Brown, Boston, for Tangiers.

Schr. Caroline Young, Young, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry, Daupin, Machias, lumber to S. Clapp & Co.

Schr. Sarah Bernise, Wood, Musquash, N. S., spiles to J. Murray, 14 ds.

Schr. E. K. Dresser, Keene, Bangor, lumber to E. J. Peters, 7 ds.

Schr. Sea Dog (new,) Allen, Janesport, lumber to S. Clapp, 10 ds.

Schr. Zampa, Hewitt, Machias, lumber to S. Clapp, 7 ds.

Schr. Ephraim Anna, Green, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. K. Cogswell, Weeks, Rockland, lime to Condin & Pressey.

Schr. Abbie E. Willard, Murray, Bangor, lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Burrous, Whitney, Me., lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Moonlight, Branford, Calais, lumber to John Boynton.

Schr. Nicola, Clark, Machias, lumber to F. Talbot; 8 ds.

Schr. Snow Squall, Horton, Rockland, lime to Condin & Pressey.

Schr. Allen Lewis, Lewis, Rockland, lime to J. K. Brown.

Schr. Rachel Seaman, Seaman, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Silver Bell, Meady, Gardiner, lumber to Jno. Boynton.

Schr. E. G. Sawyer, Hall, Calais, lumber to Gorham & Boardman.

Schr. Goddess, Kelley, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. P. Comegees, Howett, Bangor, lumber to J. G. Moore.

Schr. L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sea Queen, Moon, Franklin, Me., with railroad ties to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Frank Maria, Wood, Calais, with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. Sophie Wilson, Small, Weymouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Allen, Johnson, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Samuel McManering, Norwood, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Senator, Franklin, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Mary Lee, Newton, Murphy, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Chauncy St. John, Parsons, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. H. Williams, Elliott, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frances, (new,) Jones, Millbridge, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. S. P. Adams, Hallock, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. J. K. Manning, Gandy, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tarry Not, (new,) Knowles, Bangor, with lumber to J. G. Moore.

Schr. Silvie, Reynolds, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Wm. D. Cargill, Holt, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mount Hope, Allen, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressee.

Schr. A. V. Bergen, Johnson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ida May, Drisko, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Colt, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Brandywine, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sunbeam, Carroll, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Burritt, Sawyer, Jonesport, 12 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. C. E. Schultz, Hanson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sydney Price, Godfrey, Bangor, for Philadelphia.

Schr. T. Benedict, Crocker, Portland, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Zuletta Kenyon, Buckingham, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Dictator, Wiley, Boston for Tangier.

Schr. H. W. Magee, King, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Crockett, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Maggie, Bull, Rockland, lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary A. Grier, Griers, Providence.

Schr. Blackstone, Bayles, Providence.

Schr. Charles H. Northam, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. C. Davis, Hatch, Providence, for Tangiers.

Schr. Ida L. Bears, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Estelle Day, Carey, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emma Bacon, Bearse, Boston for Baltimore.

Schr. James P. Ross, Paul, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Halley, Daley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Motto, Stafford, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. Westmoreland, Rice, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. Nevinger, Boult, Providence.

Schr. Hazleton, Willard, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. Walton, Hunter, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Alexandria, Falkingham, Norwich.

Schr. Mist, Muney, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Native, De Hart, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Tangent, Terrell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John Lozier, Trefethen, Tannton.

Schr. Mary Chapin, Gifford, Westport.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. B. [illegible], Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. F. B. Stone, Bunker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George Bancroft, Tryon, Portland, Conn.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Harris, Portland, Conn.

Schr. T. Dickens, Babcock, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. George Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Maria Chase, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Antecedent, Pendleton, Stonington.

Schr. Ella Kendall, Bangor, for Newark.

Schr. Mattie Holmes, Stubbs, Bangor, for Newark.

Schr. Winona, Baker, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Cornish, Rockport.

Schr. Mary Merrill, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. A. Pulley, Day, Providence.

Schr. B. F. Brainard, Anderson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Commerce, Terry, Newport.

Schr. Napoleon, Clarke, Virginia.

Schr. Wild Hunter, Reynolds, Virginia.

Schr. H. W. Dewitt, Freeman, Virginia.

Schr. Gay Girl, Holmes, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Hodwin, Fall River.

Schr. J. Paine, Stevens, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. A. Jennings, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. A. Kelley, Sommers, Virginia.

Schr. H. T. Woods, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Titmouse, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. Emilie Bell, Kelly, East Falmouth.

Schr. M. M. Brainard, Brooks, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Tillie E. Smith, Dighton, for Rondout.

Schr. J. C. Curtis, Dayton, Boston, for Tangier.

Schr. Old Chad, Lenox, Boston, for Tangier.

Schr. Kit Carson, Hoyt, Boston, for Tangier.

Schr. Ella F. Crowell, Howes, Lanesville.

Schr. O. Goodwin, Nickerson, Hartford.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Connery, Pawtucket.

Schr. G. W. Babcock, Higgins, Westerly.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Pierson, Norwich.

Schr. R. J. Mercer, Dibble, Mystic.

Schr. Cora Nash, Middleton, Hartford.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Fox, Newport.

Schr. S. H. Cady, Beebe, Plymouth.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Warren, Providence.

Schr. Tyall, Sole, New-Bedford.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Fall River.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Miller, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Gertrude, Breakway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Harwich.

Schr. Escort, Raford, Bridgeport.

Schr. Cornelia, Carroll, Bridgeport.

Schr. B. C. Hart, Heath, Warren.

Schr. Hens. Kelly, Salem.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Ships New World, for London; Abeona, for Glasgow; Cynosure, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 6.—Arr. steamer Oriental, Savannah; brigs Emma, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope; Example, Cape de Verde; Isadora, Port au Prince; Martha, Savannah; Potomac, Newburg; Robin, Elizabethport; steamer William Lawrence, from Baltimore; bark Restless, from Smyrna.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 5—A. M.—Arr. schrs. R. C. Thomas, Baltimore; Everglade, Weehawken, do.; Elvira, for do.; Redington, Balto, Portsmouth; Tornado, Hoboken, for ——; General Marion, Providence, Portland; Forest, do.; Rockport, Me.; Volunteer, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., New-York; White Sea, Fox Island, Me., do.; Henrietta, Bangor, South Norwalk; Eagle, do., Baltimore; Carrie, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., Providence; Rosilla B., (Br.,) Fredericton, N. B., do.; Rocket, Calais, Pawtucket; Mary, do., Newport.

Sld. brig Nellie Ware and the entire Western bound fleet.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Eliza A. Kenney, from Callao; barks May Queen, from Rio; Manitou, from Arecibo; brigs Chattanooga, from Porto Rico; Peril and John Wesley, from Demerara; Harriet, from Mayagues; schr. Pulas, from a port in Spain.

Passed out, schr Sophia, for San Andrews.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6.—Arr. schr. Nancy Smith, from Rio, for orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Arr. the American ship St. Joseph, from Liverpool.

Arr. ship Babington, from Liverpool.

Spoken.

Oct. 29, lat. 29, lon. 71, brig Georgia from Maracaibo, for Baltimore.

Nov. 25, lat. 25 25, lon. 66 07, brig Uncle Sam, from Para, for New-York.

Disasters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The whale-ship Ohio, Stebbins, disabled off the coast of Oregon, was towed into this port this morning, by the United States steamer Wyanda.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The ship Martha Boker, hence for Bremen with a full load of petroleum, is high and dry aground at the mouth of the Schuylkill, and must discharge to get off.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Nov. 12.—Schrs. Ocean Pearl, C. E. Moody and Anna A. Helton, for New-York in 5 or 6 ds.

At Angostura, Dec. 3.—Brig Angostura, (Br.,) for New-York, to sail about Dec. 20.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., Dec. 1.—Arr. bark Woodland, from Montevideo, bound to New-York, leaking, and discharging; brig Surprise, from Cadiz to New-York, leaking and discharging, she lost her spars; ship Armenia, from Bombay to Liverpool, leaking and discharging.

Bark Halo Frank was condemned and sold.

Brig Munroe completed her repairs and sailed today.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 AND 567 BROADWAY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC-BOXES FROM GENEVA. ALSO, FROM THEIR LONDON AGENT, A VARIETY OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER LAST HAVING MADE,
AT PANIC PRICES,
IN LYONS AND OTHER MANUFACTURING CENTRES OF EUROPE,
IMMENSE PURCHASES OF
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, &C.,
HAVE DECIDED TO OPEN,
ON
MONDAY, Dec. 12,
A NEW DEPARTMENT
IN THE CENTRE SECTION OF THE 4TH-AV. SIDE,
WHERE THEY WILL EXHIBIT
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK
OF
SILKS, SATINS, &C.
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON
AIR LINE ROAD.
The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:

SPRINGFIELD
WORCESTER
BOSTON
HARTFORD
PUTNAM
WILLIMANTIC
PROVIDENCE
MIDDLETOWN
NEW HAVEN
NEW LONDON

THE
New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic
RAILROAD
cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.
It is more than three-quarters built, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.
Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

REMOVAL.
It having been reported that we are to add a retail department to our business, we take this opportunity to inform our friends and the public that WE SHALL SELL NO GOODS AT RETAIL at our new store, but shall use the entire building, No. 650 Broadway, for our legitimate business of importing, manufacturing and selling Men's Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG.

"RUSSIAN BRACE" SUSPENDERS.—"Fisk, Clark & Flagg" stamped on each pair.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
NEW JEWELRY FROM LONDON AND PARIS. NEW STYLES OF OUR OWN MAKE AND SELECTION FROM THE BEST AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS. A LARGER VARIETY THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED OF NECKLACES, LOCKETS, EAR-RINGS AND BRACELETS.

UNRIVALED
HOLIDAY
NOVELTIES.
House Coats,
Dressing Robes,
"Our Fritz,"
"Chancellor,"
"Monarch,"
Scarfs,
Stylish and Fashionable,
WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF
HOSIERY,
Kid, Buck-skin, Calf-skin,
AND
DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
LINED AND UNLINED.
SILK SUSPENDERS,
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
No. 637 Broadway.

A STATE BOND
AND
RAILROAD BOND
BOTH IN ONE.
The 8 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
MOBILE
AND
MONTGOMERY R. R. CO.
INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
The road already completed, its traffic already established, its net earnings already double its interest on the first mortgage bonds, and increasing at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum. The road free from debt, and the proceeds of the bonds to be devoted to building bridges from its present terminus near Mobile into that city, and to increase its equipment now immediately needed, to avail of the traffic brought to it by the recent completion of the road from New-Orleans to Mobile. The best route now from New-Orleans, Mobile and the Gulf to New-York and the North. Road 182 miles long. Mortgage about $13,000 per mile, almost the smallest on the market. The mortgage rigorous in securing the bondholders, and in default of the payment of interest by the Company, the obligation of the State of Alabama to pay the same distinct and immediate.
DEBT OF ALABAMA.
Direct, about $6,000,000; indirect, for indorsements on completed roads, about $7,000,000, the latter amply secured on property of double the value of the indorsement, and the law permitting indorsement terminating Nov. 1, 1871. About twelve years ago the State had about double its present debt, which it paid off up to the breaking out of the war, reducing it to about $4,500,000, and now the State has double the population, and more than four times the wealth.
The stock owned and road in hands of men of highest character and capacity.
The security examined thoroughly, and recommended to fiduciaries and careful investors.
About two-thirds of the bonds are sold, and a portion of the rest for sale at 95 and accrued interest by
SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., 18 WALL-ST.

Patterson Brothers,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
No. 27 Park-row,
ARE CLOSING THEIR
Skate Department,
AND OFFER THE STOCK
AT RETAIL
AT PRICES
VERY MUCH BELOW ITS VALUE.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
JEWELERS & SILVER-SMITHS,
NO. 565 BROADWAY.
WE OFFER A FULL LINE OF
WALTHAM WATCHES,
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